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The Inquiry.

The following poem, "The Inquiry," was written by Charles Mackay (not Mackey), during the 50's. Mr. Mackay was born in Perth, Scotland, in 1814. From 1834 to 1844 he was on the staff of the London Morning Chronicle, from 1844 to 1847 editor of the Glasgow Argus, and in the latter year he returned to London, where he remained. He lectured in the United States in 1858; in 1860 established the London Review, and from 1862 to 1865 he was in the United States as war correspondent for the London Times. He published at least a dozen volumes of verse, besides a number of prose works.

Tell me, ye winged winds,
That round my pathway roar,
Do ye not know some spot
Where mortals weep no more?
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some valley in the west,
Where, free from toil and pain,
The weary soul may rest?
The loud wind softened to a whisper low,
And sighed for pity, as it whispered "No!"

Tell me, thou mighty deep,
Whose billows round me play,
Know'st thou some favored spot,
Some island far away,
Where weary man may find
The bliss for which he sighs,
Where sorrow never lives,
And friendship never dies?
The loud waves, rolling in perpetual flow,
Stopped, for awhile, and sighed to answer "No!"

And thou, serenest moon,
That with such holy face,
Dost look upon the earth,
Asleep in night's embrace,
Tell me, in all thy round,
Hast thou not seen some spot,
Where miserable man
Might find a happier lot?
Behind a cloud the moon withdrew in woe,
And a voice sweet, but sad, responded, "No!"

Tell me, my secret soul,
O, tell me, Hope and Faith!
Is there no resting place
From sorrow, sin and death?
Is there no happy spot,
Where mortals may be blest,
Where grief may find a balm,
And weariness a rest?
Faith, Hope and Love—best boons to mortals given,
Waved their bright wings and whispered, "Yes: in Heaven!"

WINTER.

A pale blue sky bends o'er the hills;
A large gray cloud sweeps up the west,
And, rising higher, slowly fills
The round of heaven with its breast.

"The leafless branches snap with cold;"
The burning ivy banks her fires;
Still Beauty, though a pilgrim old,
Fills many hearts with fond desires.

No note of bird, nor lightning flash:
Only the wind in tree tops tall,
And thud of rain drops as they dash
Upon the shingles and the wall.

Among the willows' knotty maze
The brook slips by with mournful sound;
No wind-flowers—as in summer's days—
Along its reedy margе are found.

Grim, gray and boundless run the Sea,
And white her lips as those of Death—
White as the sea gulls winging free
Before the cold storm's icy breath.

The hand of Desolation's pressed
Upon both mountain-top and plain,
A few white snow flakes from the west
Hide in the dark skirts of the rain.

The lips we love fond Mem'ry seeks!
The hands grown cold are pressed by ours!
And lashes, tear wet, sweep our cheeks
In silence through the long, dark hours!

Ah! Who would seek the past again?
Who would not pass the future's gates?
Dear Muse, teach us the glad refrain!
"Joy comes to him who patient waits!"
—Arthur E. Smith in Christian Work.

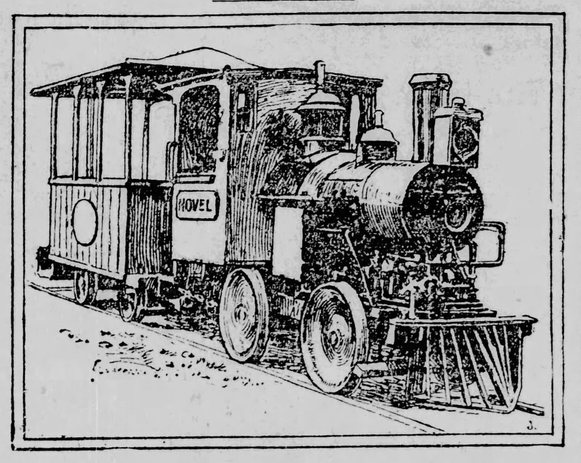
TWO FRIENDS.

I honor him who needs must chop the stone,
Must pluck the root up, murder beast and bird,
Then label with a very butcher's word
The bleeding pieces. Though he build his throne
On brittle stalks and hollow carcass bone,
Still by a princely purpose is he stirred,
And such his thirst for knowledge long deferred,
Kind Nature counts him in among her own.
But him I love the Muses make their care,
Leading his feet wherever he may go,
To spell the gentle magic of the air,
Of olden boughs and darkest brooks that flow,
He has my heart; for perfect things and fair
He finds, and leaves them fairer than they grow.
—John Vance Cheney in Harper's Magazine.

WHAT LANGUAGES OUR ARMY OFFICERS SPEAK

As to the linguistic accomplishments of the officers of our army we are now able to state, as the result of examination of the reports in the office of the Adjutant-General, War Department, that 304 commissioned officers of the regular army speak Spanish fluently, and that most of these officers are serving in the Philippines and the West Indies. About as many more officers report that they possess a limited knowledge of Spanish. This makes a total of some 600 officers who are more or less conversant with Spanish. French is spoken by 221 officers, German by 156, the language of American Indians by 13, Italian by 8, Swedish and Norwegian by 4, Tagalog by 5, and some of our officers speak Chinese, Japanese, Russian, Eskimo, Dutch, Hungarian, Portuguese, and Polish. This is a very fair showing, and is a sufficient reply to the suggestion that our officers are insufficiently informed as to the language of the countries in which they are serving.—Army and Navy Journal.

LOCOMOTIVE BUILT BY TWO YOUNG BOYS



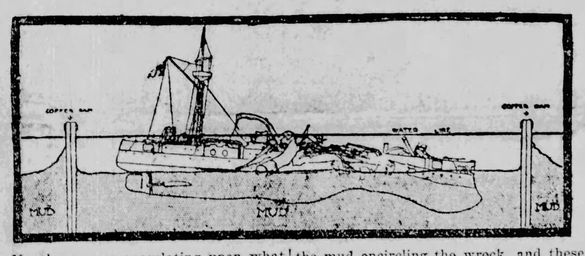
Edwin H. and Ernest C. Warren, the former 16 years of age and the latter 17, are two Yankee boys at Montvale, Mass., with a decided talent for making things. They first rigged up an elevator in their father's barn, and then other contrivances were thought of and successfully put into operation. Then they conceived the idea of building a locomotive. At the tracks of the Boston & Maine railroad ran back of their home, they were acquainted with a good many railroad men. From them they got some cast-off parts of engines. From a street railway company they got the wheels of an old horse car. They found the boiler of an old stationary engine, which they covered with felt and sheet iron, and then they secured a small oscillating engine from a machine shop, which was geared onto the forward wheels by means of a chain. Then they built a tender, which carried water and coke in its forward part, and in its rear part passengers. Steam brakes were constructed, which worked perfectly.

The street car company loaned the boys a lot of old rails, and finally engine "999" was puffing away on 250 feet of pretty good roadbed. The boys charge one cent for four trips. The younger brother acts as conductor, while the older one runs the engine. They carry sometimes as high as twenty passengers at one trip, and on holidays have been known to carry as many as 250 persons. It takes three bushels of coke to supply steam for one afternoon, and the engine can travel at the rate of ten miles an hour. Here are some of the dimensions:

Length of engine and tender, 22 feet.
Length of engine alone, 14 feet.
Height to top of cab, 8 feet 3 inches.
Length of boiler and smoke box, 7½ feet.
Diameter of boiler (outside), 2½ feet.
Number of tubes, 35.
Diameter of tubes, 1¾ inches.
Steam pressure, 50 pounds.
Brakes, steam brakes.
Diameter of wheels, 30 inches.
Number of wheels, 4.
Gauge of track, 3 feet.
Width of cab, 4 feet 6 inches.
Weight of engine and tender when empty, 3,800 pounds.

It ought to be said that the boys started to build the engine when the younger was 13 and the older 14, and in the three years that have elapsed since they started, they have rebuilt the engine almost entire two or three times.—Young America.

Preparing to Raise the Maine Wreck.



Naval men are speculating upon what will be brought up when the hull of the wrecked war ship Maine is lifted from the mud of Havana harbor. The government has accepted the bid of a Chicago firm, which has offered to raise the wreck at its own expense.

When that is done it will set absolutely at rest for all time the mooted question as to what caused the loss of the ship. It was never positively settled that she was blown up by an outside explosion, although such a conclusion was arrived at upon presumptive evidence. It is likely, too, that in the wreck of the ship the skeletons will be found of many of the 266 men who were lost on that eventful night. Altogether the project to raise the wreck is a most interesting one.

The means by which the work is to be carried out is bold and original. A coffer dam is to be built entirely around the wreck. Long pilings will be driven into the mud encircling the wreck, and these will be embanked with stone and dirt, making the whole waterproof.

Then the water will be pumped out of the enclosure, leaving the wreck exposed. Derricks and powerful machinery will be brought into use and the hull lifted from its bed of mud, and if it cannot be lifted it will be torn to pieces. It is said that the wreck has settled forty feet in the soft mud. The cost of raising the ship is estimated at from $200,000 to $300,000, but the contractors, although they will pay three per cent of the profit to the government, expect to make large gains on the deal.

The divers have already found 300 tons of powder intact and uninjured in the wreck—additional evidence that the Maine was blown up from the outside. When the framework is raised it is expected that it will be found that the keel was blown up through the ship, and parts of the submarine mine which caused the disaster may also be found.—New York Herald.

What Mrs. B. Said.

"If any one should call this afternoon, Mary, say that I am not well," said a mistress to her newly engaged servant. "I'm afraid I ate a little too much of that rich pudding for lunch, and it, or something else, has brought on a severe headache. I'm going to lie down."

A few minutes later the mistress, from her room near the head of the stairs, heard Mary say to two aristocratic ladies who had called for the first time: "Yes'm, Mrs. Browne is at home, but she ate so much pudding for lunch she had to go to bed."—Tit-Bits.

In the Realm of Shades.

"What is all that row over there by the Styx?" asked the shade of Napoleon of Ben Jonson.

"Why, that is Bacon, Shakespeare and that newcomer Donnelly. Each is trying to convince the other that he is wrong."—Baltimore American.

DE WET, THE HUMOROUS.

A good story about De Wet, the brave Boer leader, is told in a letter received in Glasgow from an officer, and published in "M. A. P." Three Yeomanry scouts were taken prisoners near Lindley. De Wet told them he had an important dispatch for Gen. Rundle, and if they would undertake to deliver it they would be liberated. All three gave their words of honor to deliver it into Gen. Rundle's own hands. They did deliver the letter, which was as follows:

"Dear Sir:—Please chain up these three devils, as I catch them every day.
Yours, DE WET."

Too Many.

Mrs. Muggins—Have you a solution to the servant girl question?

Mrs. Buggins—Which one? They ask so many.—Philadelphia Record.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE PRIEST

Among those who went to South Africa with Lord Roberts was a devoted Catholic priest, Father O'Leary, who was attached to one of the Irish regiments as chaplain. He proved himself a brave man as well as a devout spiritual guide and counselor to the men.

"Seek cover, father, seek cover," the troopers, themselves entrenched, would call again and again as he marched here and there amid the bullets, encouraging the men in action. But all the reply they could get was: "Faith, I'm all right boys; the bullets don't come my way." And he certainly had a remarkable record of escapes. After one engagement in which the Canadians suffered severely, he was to be seen going from wounded man to wounded man giving the last consolation of religion to each. But with all his belief in his luck, Father O'Leary was laid low and he has his tales to tell of hospital life.

When he was in hospital, wearied by the slowness of his convalescence, his orderly would persist in an annoying humming or whistly about the house. "I told him over and over to stop it," says Father O'Leary, "and one morning when again I heard him piping away—though this time it struck me it was a new tune—I fairly lost my temper. I called out to him: 'In heaven's name, man, stop that eternal whistling! I've told you a dozen times I would have no more of it,

"YOU'RE GETTING MOPED HERE," SAID HE; "I'LL SEND LADY ROBERTS TO YOU."

and I declare I'll sack you for this; I will, pon my soul!' Then I heard a laugh, and the door opened. "Who's that your going to dismiss? Not the commander-in-chief, surely?' And there stood Lord Roberts, and nothing did he do but laugh at all my lame apologies. 'You're getting moped here,' he said; 'I'll send Lady Roberts to you. She hasn't anything on earth to do but knit, and knit she shall, by your bedside.' And so he did. Such a kind, motherly soul as she is, always thinking what she can do for her husband's soldiers. Poor lady! she wears her son's Victoria cross that the queen gave her on her own gown."—Chicago Chronicle.

PALMER HOUSE GUESTS INSISTED ON CANDLES

A story is being told about the Palmer House, says the Chicago Chronicle, of two Texans who, after being assigned a room on their arrival at the hotel, returned to the clerk and said: "I always heard that the Palmer House was a homelike place, but I have had all I want of it."

"THE TEXANS WERE HAPPILY ASCENDING THE STAIRS TO THEIR ROOM, CARRYING LIGHTED CANDLES."

"What is the matter?" asked the clerk.

"Well, we don't see anything homelike 'bout those lights," said one of the guests.

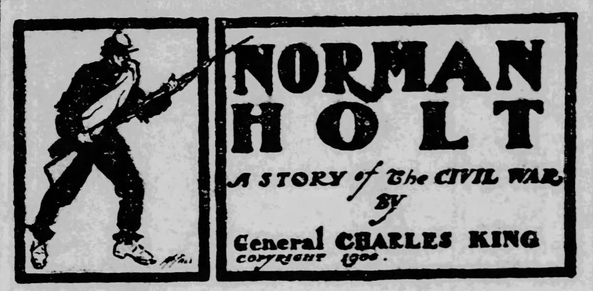
"What kind of light do you want?" questioned the clerk.

"Why, candle light, of course," replied the guest, "like we have at home."

When last seen by the clerk the Texans were happily ascending the stair to their room, carrying lighted candles.

HATS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker Denison if he saw a member wear any unwonted headgear, other than the regulation tall hat, would send for him and point out the irregularity, says Good Words. In these days a billy-cock hat has frequently been seen in one particular quarter of the house, and the innovation is tolerated. What Speaker Denison would have said or thought if he had seen a few straw hats in the extremely hot weather of last session the writer cannot venture even to conjecture. A reference to hats recalls the curious custom which prevails that when a member wishes to interpose with a point of order after the question has been put from the chair he must speak "covered." On one occasion Mr. Gladstone wished to speak in this way, and as he never brought a hat into the house, he was obliged hastily to borrow a hat. It happened that the hat which he borrowed belonged to his then solicitor general, Sir F. Herschell (afterward the lord chancellor), and it proved to be far too small for Mr. Gladstone's head. He was unable for some time to address the house owing to the shouts of laughter which his appearance called forth.



NORMAN HOLT

A STORY of the CIVIL WAR

By General CHARLES KING

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CHAPTER XXVII.—CONCLUDED.

And such was she who with faltering footsteps, and timid yet resolute mein, came slowly forward, and Norman turned and saw her—saw in an instant the change the year had wrought, and the same old spasmodic seizure fastened on his throat and choked his utterance. He could not speak. He stepped toward her, took her cold, fluttering little hand (and did not know he was holding it till she drew it away), gazing the while dumbly down into her pallid face, an infinite sorrow, sympathy and tenderness outpuring from his big, brave heart and overflowing in his deep brown eyes. And, though he could not speak, she could and did. She knew she must, and had schooled herself beforehand, and even in her humility and in her trouble there was sweet womanly dignity in her bearing; there was confession mingled with womanly trust in her lovely eyes as they looked up one moment into his. Norman Holt was at least a gentleman and could not, said she, misunderstand her.

Was it not hard to have to meet him so?

"I ought not to say I am glad to see you here, since it is one that to your being again wounded. We can never thank you enough, Mr. Holt."

"It is Colonel Holt, now Daisy," said her father, coming forward.

"It is just Norman, Theodore's friend," said he, finding voice at last, and striving to speak as though he would give her hope and reassurance, but she saw how little hope there was behind the conventional mask. There are men who can ride into battle laughing in the face of death, yet cannot so much as summon a smile when the King of Terrors sits by the bedside of another for whom women watch and pray. He knew that there need be no fear of earthly tribunal for the fast-failing son and brother. Perhaps it was better so.

Three days more—only three—were given to him in which to minister to Theodore, to strive to comfort and strengthen the sorrowing mother, to be of aid to the girl for whom all the old love seemed to be revived, redoubled. Of that it was no time to speak. One afternoon there came a dispatch. The colonel commanding the —th Kentucky cavalry desired to know how soon the lieutenant colonel could report for duty. There was urgent need of his services. Showing it to Enyart, Norman briefly said: "I start tonight," and Bob could only press his hand and say: "You're right."

But it was another matter to break it to the Lanes. He dreaded the effect on Theodore, so rapidly was he failing. It was Kate Ray again who came to Norman's aid. She had heard and lost no time. "You are going without their knowing it, is not that your plan, Norman?" she asked, then quickly added. "But do you not wish to speak with Daisy?"

"Of what could I speak to her—at such a time?" he wistfully asked. The man in him shrank from the sight of wooing when all her thoughts must be of her dying brother. The woman in Kate Ray saw that then, perhaps more than at any other time, there would be sweetness, strength and support in the assurance that Daisy was loved and forgiven. Again was it Kate Ray who took matters into her own hands. Norman might slip away with only a few words to the family generally, but as to Daisy, that was another matter.

And so, just after nightfall, as with sorrowing face and moistened eyes, he came to tell her he had just bidden Theodore farewell, and that Theodore had smiled and borne it bravely, Kate led him along the gallery of the big, old-fashioned southern house, past Mrs. Enyart's door to the railing at the corner. "Wait here one moment, will you?" said she, and then disappeared.

It was a still December evening. The stars were sparking in a cloudless sky. Out to the southwest, as he faced the valley, Old Lookout loomed like a big black bison against the lower heavens. Campfires flickered and twinkled everywhere at the front, and along the dim, shadowy ranges to the right and left. But distance softened all earthly sound, and a silence as of some New England wintry landscape fell like a mantle upon the freezing earth. On the floor below he could hear Bob Enyart thumping about his narrow room, and knew just how eager and restless that young soldier must be, but of other sounds close at hand there were few. The gallery on which he stood encircles the house on two sides, at least, and Theodore's room was at the northward end of the east front, well at his back. Kate had entered Mrs. Enyart's room, and every little moment Norman expected her return. She had asked him to take a small packet with him, but when she reappeared her hands were empty, her face was blank.

"It isn't—at least I can't find something I want. Would you mind waiting while I run down stairs?" she asked. "I shan't be long." And wondering that their cool, level-headed Kate should appear so perturbed, Norman waited. He had left Daisy with her mother, had spoken briefly, gently with them both, striving still to appear hopeful of seeing them all again when—when Theodore was able to move. He would write. He would never forget them. Mrs. Lane only wept. Daisy's little hand lay long in his, but their eyes hardly met as he bowed in farewell. He had dreaded that parting, yet how he longed to live it over, at least with her! And then, as Kate still failed to find the something she wanted on the lower floor, perhaps Bob Enyart was helping her now, smiled Norman to himself; he turned, began slowly pacing along the southern gallery, and became gradually aware of a slender, shadowy, girlish form leaning against the pillar at the further end, apparently gazing out at the dark and muddy street. Another instant and he knew it was Daisy—Daisy enveloped in a shawl that muffled her head and shoulders. Else must she have heard his step before she did, which was not until he strode within six feet of her. Then, startled, she turned and saw him, turned again, strove to flee, but in that instant, even in that dim light he had seen the sweet, wan, piteous face was bathed in tears. Good God! What were doubts, scruples, resolutions now! One spring brought him to her side. One low-toned, intense, imploring cry, "Daisy!" One quick, impulsive, irresistible effort, and, despite counter effort, his arms had clasped, drawn and held her to his breast, and then, listening desrite herself to his fond, murmured words, yielding despite herself to the joy of his kisses raining warm, passionate, pleading upon her rumpled hair, upon her forehead and temples, yielding at last to the infinite love in every word and touch and tone, with a sigh of relief inexpressible, of tearful content, of joy ineffable, the little head sank back and the soft, sweet lips surrendered to his.

L'ENVOI.

A sage has said, "The story's told when the woman's won," so what excuse for further page save to bring the reader once more to Belleview and to another Christmas—just after the war. Only a pathetic reminder of the loved and hospitable homestead of the old days was Belleview now. But already hope was rekindling even in the sad eyes of the aging squire. One of his boys, his first born, he might not see again, for to the last, through battle after battle had Henry followed the fortunes of the cause he had so gallantly served, winning soldier honors everywhere, but when the last plank floated out from under the sinking craft, proudly refusing to return to the state so divided against itself. It was then he joined hands with three or four of his comrades, and for the time, at least, was spending his days abroad. For this course there was, perhaps another reason, long anticipated in Kate Ray's final acceptance of General Bob Enyart's hand and heart and fortune. "The best thing by long odds the war did for me," as he frequently declared, though its close found him a division commander and made him a major of regulars before he was out of his twenties. There was many a hard fight after Chattanooga in which Buckeyes and what was left of our old friends, the Emmets, were prominent features, Gaffney coming in for more hard knocks than glory, yet sending his "missidges" and congratulations to Colonel Holt after the famous march to the sea, with every promise and intention of being up again in time to "drink down all comers to the wedding." It was a quiet little wedding that, the month that followed the muster out in the fall of '65. Norman was full colonel by that time and wearing the brevet title of general, but the world was to be faced over again. Malloy Sr., a fugitive from justice, whose treachery had wrecked the life and honor of good old McIntyre, well-nigh beggared the Holts and deeply involved the Lanes had been brought up short in his career by the sudden appearance of Lane and Norman in Cincinnati shortly after Theodore's death. He might bowdwink Lane, but he couldn't bully Holt, and now that he had an arm to lean on, Daisy had told her lover of Malloy's whisperings, to the end that the whilom boss and manipulator had been made to disgorge not a little of his plunder before the clutch was off his throat.

For a few weeks Norman had wavered. The army would have to be reorganized and increased. He was assured of a captaincy in the cavalry, but looking at the desolation about the old homestead and in the dear old father's face, he made his choice. Enough had been recovered to repair and refurnish the mansion, but the old glories of the hunt and the stables would never come again. The darkies were "free niggers" now, and didn't know what on earth to do with themselves. Norman was busy himself looking after Belleview and the squire, with Daisy installed as mistress of the household, and yet ever in readiness to take Henry's place in the firm of Lane & Holt, should the elder decide against returning. When it was heard in the fall of '65 that Lorna Walton and her mother were gone abroad, it was whispered that he, at least, would not have to take to the law, provided he could forget his long love and console himself with the lady who "could see what so many more seemed to see in Miss Ray."

But once more the great hickory logs blazed in the broad fireplaces. Harkless, and Hannibal, son of Harkless, were there with a host of the same old brood of aunties, uncles and pickaninnies, only too glad to see a resumption of holiday joys, hopeful of "Christmas gifts," and, while proud of their freedom, only too eager, as a rule, to admit their dependence and entire willingness to be fed, clothed and comforted by somebody else. Une' Pomp and his fiddlers had wandered away nor were there dancers galore, as in the old days, nor crops, nor spurs, nor hunting caps, nor foxes, masks and brushes. These were gone with successive occupants—"trophies," north and south. The glamor of the past was lifted from the walls of Belleview, but new blood was tingling in the veins, new ideas, new energy burning in the brains of Belleview's restorers, and staunch old friends had come to aid in the work—Dr. Woodrow and his Asholt patients among the foremost. Once again much of the old furniture stood in the some old nooks and corners. The portraits of bygone Holts reappeared on the walls; the books on the library shelves; sconces and candelabra, the massive old silver, the goblets so famous in the old festivities, even the old punch bowl—even the incomparable punch, for though thin and tremulous, the hand of the master was there to brew and the loved old squire doctor there to dispense.

And how joyous a gathering it was, despite the fact that no such toilets dazzled the eye as those that were worn that memorable Christmas eve in '60! Many a famous name was still represented. Many a uniform was still to be seen, blue and gray. There were several empty sleeves, and one gaunt, gallant son of the state came in on crutches—Wing, of Paducah—and with him his sergeant, who rode with the foremost troop the night of the Belleview raid. How different the welcome now! And messages and "merry Christmases" had come from Lieutenant Colonel Gaffney; bedad, and Sergeant Connolly, still held to service with the Buckeyes, and a glowing message, too, from gallant Bob Enyart, away out in Texas with Sheridan, watching affairs along the Rio Grande. But Kate Ray was there, radiantly happy, and matrons whose heads had silvered since the squire's last Christmas-tide, and other Rays from Lexington and Enyarts from Louisville, and the Lanes—Major and Mrs.—the mother still in mourning. Nothing was left of the wines that were once the pride of Belleview cellar, but no wassail bowl was the dear brew—there was brimming cup for man and woman, and sips that made the pickaninnies' eyes pop, wassail for blue and gray, for the men who fought the hardest were the first to forget, and glasses clinked that night in hands that clinched opposing swords only the year gone by—hands that now clung to each other in wordless amity. There was evergreen for hope and holly for Christmas greeting, and music and laughter, and even brave shoes at a dance, but something was missing—something that had played an important part in the last Christmas gathering—and the squire, his heart too full for a speech, stared around him, asking man and woman what it was. The blush that flew to Kate Ray's face as she darted into the library, the peal of merry laughter, the witchery in Daisy's beaming eyes as she stood there under the silken folds of Norman's favorite guidon—the starry field, the grave and scarlet stripes draping the chandelier, all of a sudden gave him the cue.

"Bless my heart!" he cried, "it's the mistletoe!"

Then, suddenly an inspiration seized him. Solemnly he set his glass upon the sideboard, and, with the eyes of all upon him, stepped forth until the silvery curls were square beneath the silken emblem he had turned from in wrath four years agone, and that in nervousness or sense of lingering animosity he had obviously shunned and shrunken from ever since. Norman, clasping hands at the moment with Maj. Lane, noted the sudden bush, and turned to see. Like a cavalier of the days "when knighthood was in flower," the now venerable host was bending over Daisy—Daisy, a dream of joyous, girlish, womanly, wifely beauty. One instant he glanced around him with glistening eyes; then, circling her slender form with his arm, he bowed his handsome old head and pressed his lips upon her brown. Then looked upward at the flag, and his trembling hand, following it reverently, touched one moment the starry field, then slowly, tenderly fell, as though in benediction, upon her forehead.

"Little woman," he said, "I'm too old to reconstruct, but I reckon that big boy you stole from me did—about right—when he stood by that flag."

(FINIS.)

Fruitful After Sixty Years.

After sixty years of life without fruit a butternut or white walnut tree of the North American variety in Cartland, England, has borne fruit. The tree was sixty of seventy years old at the same time, and none of them ever has been fruitful. In fact, this is said to be the first instance of such a tree bearing fruit in England. It is considered a notable event, and a happening that the authorities at Kew gardens asked for one of the nuts, with a small branch of the tree for a permanent record.

Hopeless.

"No," she said, emphatically, "I cannot bid you hope."

"Why not?" he persisted.

"Well, candidly, your habits are bad."

"But if you acknowledge me as a candidate for your hand I would reform."

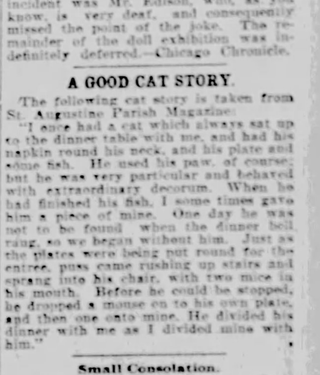
"Then your reformed would be simply nil. You know what usually happens to the reform candidate."—Philadelphia Press.

EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH LOADED BY A TEUTON

When Edison was perfecting his original phonograph, a New York reporter was sent to Menlo Park to inspect and write it up. "I found three or four other newspaper men on hand," said he in telling the story, "and Mr. Edison promised us all that he would give us an interesting demonstration of the apparatus that afternoon. At the appointed time we were on hand in his private office, and as a sort of preliminary entertainment the great inventor said he would give us an illustration of how the phonographic principle could be applied to children's toys. The old-fashioned 'talking doll,' he went on, could squeak 'papa' and 'mamma,' by means of a very elaborate arrangement of bellows and reeds, but it was now possible to produce a doll with much simpler and cheaper mechanism, that could recite poetry, say its prayers or sing songs of several verses. He dwelt at some length on the immense sale of such toys, and pointed out how that field alone would prove a source of enormous revenue. While he was talking, an assistant brought in a beautiful French doll, about two feet high, that had been fitted up with the necessary apparatus. It was a perfect effigy of a coquettish little Parisian, with curly chestnut hair, saucy tip-tilted nose and a mouth like a cleft cherry. We all fell in love with her on the spot. The assistant stood the fascinating doll on the table and reached for a spring concealed somewhere in the back. 'Now, gentlemen,' he said, 'we'll see what this little lady can do in the way of a recitation.' With that, he pressed the button, and these words issued from the rosy lips in a deep, guttural German bass:

"'Twinkle, twinkle, liddle star;
How I vonder vere you vass.'

"The newspaper gang howled with laughter, and the assistant switched off the mechanism in a cold fury. Who made the doll cylinder?' he bellowed into the next room. 'Mr. Schmidt,' somebody replied. Schmidt was the big German foreman of the experimental department, and being a member of the Liederkrantz and very proud of his voice, he had insisted on preparing the phonographic record himself. The only man who was unmoved throughout the incident was Mr. Edison, who, as you know, is very deaf, and consequently missed the point of the joke. The remainder of the doll exhibition was indefinitely deferred.—Chicago Chronicle.



THE DOLL RECITES.

A GOOD CAT STORY.

The following cat story is taken from St. Augustine Parish Magazine:

"I once had a cat which always sat up to the dinner table with me, and had his napkin round his neck, and his plate and some fish. He used his paw, of course, but he was very particular and behaved with extraordinary decorum. When he had finished his fish, I some times gave him a piece of mine. One day he was not to be found when the dinner bell rang, so we began without him. Just as the pates were being put round for the entree, puss came rumbling up stairs and sprang into his chair, with two mice in his mouth. Before he could be stopped, he dropped a mouse on to his own plate, and then one onto mine. He divided his dinner with me as I divided mine with him."

Small Consolation.

"When a man's shoes leak," says the Manayunk Philosopher, "it is small consolation to know that an honest confession is good for the soul."—Philadelphia Record.

How Cats Flourish in Cold Storage.

Warehousemen have had great trouble in keeping rats and mice out of the cold storage rooms. While cats sicken and die when put in such places, the cats get as rough and tough as Eskimos and thrive and grow fat. So a Pittsburg man conceived the idea of breeding some Nansen cats, which could follow the polar rats to their icy caverns and slay them.

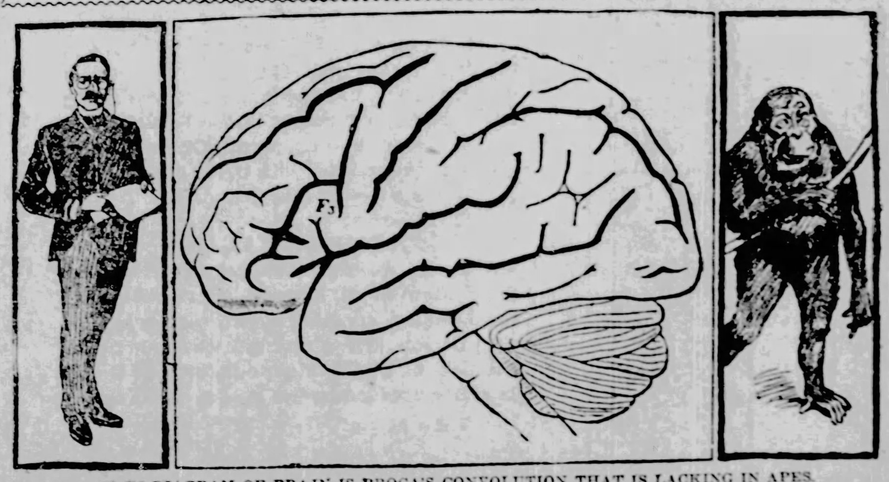
He began breeding a new variety of cats by natural selection. The cats were born and raised in a cold storage warehouse. While at first there were many deaths, in time nature intervened, and by the law of the survival of the fittest in time generations of cats were born to which the chill of the ice warehouses was perfectly natural and which were completely inured to the cold.

In time nature always provides adequate protection for her creatures, however situated, and the icehouse cats finally began to come into the world equipped with long thick fur and with whiskers like a walrus' bristles.

So from the moment they are born they are allowed to know no other habitation except the cold storage warehouses.

When they are shipped to warehouses in other cities they are sent in baskets or boxes well lined with ice, as they would otherwise suffer from the heat.—Chicago Tribune.

Principal Difference Between Man and Ape.



F3 IN DIAGRAM OF BRAIN IS BROCA'S CONVOLUTION THAT IS LACKING IN APES.

Dr. McNamara, one of the most celebrated physicans of England, and who was selected to deliver the Hunterian oration this year, one of the highest honors known to the medical profession in Great Britain, declared in his oration that the principal difference between the ape and man was that man could speak.

Following in the footsteps of Darwin, Dr. McNamara went further than his predecessor and said the only difference between man and monkey lies in the nerve centers which controls man's power of articulation. In the third frontal convolution of the anterior lobe of the brain. This is often called Broca's convolution.

In his address before the body of physicians and scientists who listen each year to the Hunterian oration, Dr. McNamara said that man and the anthropoid ape were derived from the same stock, but that the nerve center which controlled man's faculty of articulate utterance did not exist in apes, and consequently they could not acquire the power of speech. He said that the nerve centers which control man's power of articulation after the Italian who discovered that the power of speech rested there.

According to Dr. McNamara the defective anterior lobes in the brain of the apes were due to the small capacity of the creature's skull, caused by ossification during the first year of life, into a rigid closed case, within which the brain could not expand, whereas the brain of man did not consolidate until adult age, and so the anterior lobes of his brain, including the nerve area controlling speech, might continue to develop until he attained his twentieth year.—Chicago Tribune.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND ITS POLITICAL TROUBLES

The scenes in the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath on February 27 were a repetition of those of one year ago, immortalized by Mark Twain, who was in Vienna at the time. In this case, as in the former, a free fight took place on the floor, the session was suspended, and the hall cleared.

While we may laugh at these extraordinary proceedings in an European legislative body, they are but the symptoms of the clashing of races, tongues and creeds in the dying empire ruled over by Franz Josef. The map will be an aid to a discussion of the status in Austria-Hungary.

The population of the empire embraces a greater number of races, distinct in origin and language, than that of any other European country except Russia. The Slavs are the most numerous, embracing 42 per cent of the entire population. They form the bulk of the population of Bohemia, Moravia, Carniola, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, the Woiwodina, the north of Hungary, and Galicia. But though these are all of the Slav race, they are split up into a number of peoples, differing greatly in language, religion, culture, customs and manners—so that their numerical plurality in the empire is lost. On no conceivable question could all the Slavs in the empire be brought to act as an unit.

The chief branches of the Slavic race in the north are the Czechs or Bohemians, who are the most numerous, the Ruthenians, and the Poles. In the south the chief branches are the Slovenians and Croats, with some Serbs and Bulgarians.

The Germans number over 25 per cent of the total population, and are found everywhere in the empire, but most numerously in the western portions, adjacent to the German Empire. The Magyars, or Hungarians proper, number over 16 per cent of the total population, and are located chiefly in Hungary and Transylvania. The Romance peoples are those who speak languages derived from the Latin of ancient Rome, and form about 6¾ per cent of the population. They are divided into western and eastern. The western consist of Italian stock, living in the Tyrol, Istria and Dalmatia; and the Friulians, who dwell north of Trieste. The eastern Romance peoples are the Roumanians, found in Transylvania and Hungary.

The principal languages spoken are German, Hungarian and Bohemian; a smaller number speek Polish, Ruthenian and Croat. Of all these, there are many dialects, and often men of the same race can not understand one another, their dialects are so different. As to religion, there are about 32 million Roman Catholics; over 3 million orthodox Greeks; 1½ millions Lutherans; 2¼ million Calvinists, and nearly 2 million Jews.

The population is very unequally distributed. The most densely-populated portions are the northwest and southwest. The higher mountain regions have a very scanty population; and, in general, the density of the population diminishes toward the east.

Since the year 1867, the monarchy of Austria-Hungary has formed a bipartite state, consisting of a "Cisleithan Empire" and a "Transleithan Kingdom." These names are derived from the river Leitha, a tributary of the Danube, which forms the boundary between Austria and Hungary, by the use of the prefixes "cis," on this side of, and "trans," across.

Each of the two countries has its own parliament, ministers and government. The connecting links between them are: The reigning sovereign; a common army, navy and diplomatic body; and in a controlling body called the Delegations. The sovereign, Francis Joseph, is Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary.

The Delegations is a legislative body of 120 members, one-half of whom are chosen by and represent the legislature of Austria, and the other that of Hungary. Of the 60 delegates from each country, the upper house of its legislature names 20, and the lower house 40 members. The jurisdiction of the Delegations is limited to foreign affairs, common finances, and war. Ordinarily the Delegations meet in two chambers, one containing the 60 Austrian delegates, the other the 60 Hungarians. Each has its own presiding officer and minor officials. But in case of a disagreement between the two on any question, the two bodies must meet, and, without debate, give their final vote on the measure, which is binding on the whole empire. Disagreement is impossible, as it requires a majority to pass a measure; one-half is not a majority, so a question is either lost or carried.

But the quarreling on the floor of a deliberative body in Vienna was not in the Delegations, but in the lower branch of the Austrian legislature. This body is entitled the Reichsrath, or Council of the Empire (of Austria). It consists of two houses, viz:

The Upper House, or Herrenhaus, comprising 136 members, who are all life members. They are: The Imperial princes who are of age; the hereditary nobles; the archbishops and bishops (Roman Catholic) who are of princely title, inherent to their episcopal seats; a number of nobles, possessing large landed property in whose family the dignity is hereditary; and of any other life members nominated by the Emperor, on account of being distinguished in art or science, or who have rendered signal services to church or state. There are no political divisions in this house. All support the government, and the members receive no pay.

The Lower House, or Abgeordnetenhaus, consists of 425 members, elected for six years, by five groups. These groups are: 1, the great landowners, who elect 85 members; 2, the chambers of commerce, 21; 3, the cities, 118; 4, the country communities, 129; 5, those paying not more than five florins in taxes annually, 72. The members of the Lower House receive 10 florins per day for expenses during the session. A florin is 48.2 cents.

This is the body whose members are creating the row. The parties therein are: the Young Czechs, who are extremely progressive, and the Old Czechs, who are more conservative. The two parties represent some six million people, and they are united in one demand—that the Czech tongue be made the official language of Bohemia. This explains the statement that, in the excited debate on February 27, the Czechs, who were using obstructive tactics, made speeches in their own tongue, notwithstanding German is the official language of the Reichsrath. It was analogous to the attempt of the Irish members of the English House of Commons, the other day, to speak in Erse. It was simply a means of irritation. The extreme Young Czechs also approve of Pan-slavism—which is the idea of uniting all the Slavic races under the protection of Russia.

Then there is the Roumanian party, representing five millions of people; and the Polish, representing four millions, who are the mainstay of the present government. The German Conservatives, representing about nine millions, consist of Catholics, and are under the influence of the Catholic clergy. The anti-Semites are bitter opponents of the Jews. The German Progressive party stands by liberal doctrines and for the maintenance of German as the official language of the empire. There are also some small parties—the German Nationalists, who stand for ultimate absorption of Austria by Germany; the Socialists, and the Ruthenians.

Ever since Hungary, by the act of 1867, was given autonomy under the same monarch as Austria, instead of being but a mere province of Austria, the Czechs have aimed at a similar arrangement for themselves. They desire the old Kingdom of Bohemia to be re-established, giving the Emperor Francis Joseph the title of King of Bohemia. The Poles have the same ambition as regards Galicia, the province in which they are the most numerous. The fight of the Czechs to have their tongue made the official language of Bohemia is but a step in their scheme, of course. Then in Hungary there is a large party which dreams of full independence of Austria, and the rehabilitation of the old Magyar Kingdom. These compose two parties—the Clericals, and the Catholic People's party.

These warring elements, these peoples diverse races, religions and languages, are straining at the leash that binds them in one empire under one government. The conditions are steadily growing worse instead of better. It is the belief of European statesmen that the death of Francis Joseph—now in his 71st year, and who ascended the throne in 1848—the break will come. And it will not be strange if the outcome shall be that Germany will become the ruler of Austria, and perhaps of Hungary also.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

Did Not Follow.

"You ask me why I come here so much?" said the young man, assuming the aggressively argumentative style. "Isn't the pursuit of happiness one of the inalienable rights of man?"

"Yes."

"Well," he rejoined, triumphantly, "in my case the pursuit of happiness is the pursuit of you."

"Very good," the young woman said, adopting the crushingly demonstrative style. "Are not life and liberty also inalienable rights?"

"They are."

"Well, you pursue me nearly every evening in the week. You worry the life out of me and interfere with my liberty."

This is how it happened that no union grew out of this joint declaration of independence.—Chicago Tribune.

The Politician's Habitat.

"What did Scummins say when you told him of our scheme to make him alderman?" asked the political leader.

"It took him clean off his legs," said the faithful henchman. "He wanted time to think about it."

"In a quandary, was he?"

"No; he was in a saloon."—Chicago Tribune.

Recent Literature.

The following volumes have been received by The Blade from the publishers named:

From Thomas Y Crowell & Co., 46 East 14th st., New York:

Abraham Lincoln is the title of the inaugural address delivered by our Ambassador to England, Hon. Joseph H. Choate, before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institute. It is an eloquent eulogy.

Questions of Empire is an address delivered by Lord Rosebery before the University of Glasgow students. It is a discussion of the duties of Britain to her possessions.

From G. P. Putnam's Sons, 2 West 23d st., New York:

Huldreich Zwingli, by Prof. Samuel M. Jackson, is the fifth volume of the series entitled Heroes of the Reformation, and gives the work and career of the noted Swiss reformer.

Wings of the Morning, by Rev. Walter C. Roberts, contains essays and a sermon, intended to contribute to the exaltation of religious feeling.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 31 Union Square, New York:

The Autobiography of a Tomboy, by Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, is a most charming book, and is understood to embody many incidents of her own girlhood.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

Sam Lovel's Boy, by Rowland E. Robinson, is the story of a boy among the Vermont hills fifty years ago. Any boy or girl will delight in it.

From E. P. Dutton & Co., Boston:

The Story of Burnt Njal is new and abridged edition of Sir George Dasent's translation of an old Icelandic Saga. It is of interest to all who wish a knowledge of Norse mythology.

From R. H. Russell, 3 West 29th st., New York:

Stage Lyrics, by Harry B. Smith, is made up of verses taken from musical comedies and operas, and dedicated to the singers who made them popular. It is prettily illustrated.

Weber & Fields' Pictorial Souvenir is a series of character pictures of the players who figure in this Dutch comedy company.

VELOCIPEDE MADE FOR EDWARD VII

In 1858 King Edward VII at the age of seventeen, was the happy possessor of a brand new velocipede. It was manufactured by a Mr. Sawyer, of Dover, who made it a point to put all the latest improvements of his day into the machine.

Folk in those days considered it of beautiful construction, and commented on the fact that it was "capable of going at the rate of eight miles per hour."

This velocipede was a gift from the maker, and was the result of a visit paid by the young prince and his tutor to the manufactory. It cost $150 and is still preserved as one of the royal curiosities. It is strangely different from the bicycles the king learned to ride a few years ago. —New York Herald.

JESTS FROM JUDGE.

JUST WHY.

He deeply loves the name of Washington,
But not because it shines in history;
Because his gold is in the lobby won
He loves the name of Washington, D. C.

A BEWILDERING ANSWER.

Mrs. Roxbilt—But how are we to get to Mobile this spring?

Mr. Roxbilt—Why, by automobile, of course.

EXPLANATORY.

Ethel (aged six)—What does "alphabetical order" mean, Johnny?

Johnny (aged 7)—Oh, that's when ma orders us to mind our p's and q's!

HIS DANGER.

"Is Charley Huggins going to marry Miss Brisk?"

"He is, if he doesn't watch out."

THE ONLY WAY.

Ethel—How did you like the new book Harold lent you the other day?

Edith—Oh, it was so dry I just had to wade through it.

Plenty of Time.

He—"And now, darling, when do you think we would better announce our engagement?"

She—"Oh, there is no hurry, dear. Any time within the next twenty-four hours."—Harper's Bazar.

THE SPRING MEDICINE IS HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

In thousands and thousands of homes, in cities, towns and villages, three doses a day of this great medicine are now being taken by every member of the family.

In some homes, even the visitor is given a teaspoonful with every meal.

Why such wide and general use?

Because

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA has proved itself by its wonderful effects in cleansing the system of all humors, overcoming that tired feeling, creating appetite, clearing the complexion, giving strength and animation, the best of all Spring medicines, so that it is *par excellence* the Spring medicine.

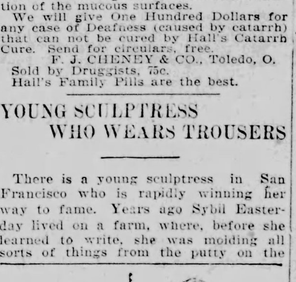
Take it.

"I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla this Spring and have found it the best Spring medicine I ever tried. I think it my duty to recommend it to others." Russell Rinehart, Eaton, Ohio.

Accept no substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla.

IT MAKES WOMEN HAPPY.

"I had been a sufferer for many years from nervousness with all its symptoms and complications," writes Mrs. O. N. Fisher, of 1861 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. "I was constantly going to see a physician or purchasing medicine. My husband last induced me to try **Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.** After taking one bottle and following your advice I was so encouraged that I took five more bottles of 'Favorite Prescription.' I continued taking it and felt that I was improving faster than at first. I am not now cross and irritable, and I have a good color in my face; have also gained ten pounds in weight and *one thousand pounds of comfort*, for I am a new woman once more, and your advice and your 'Favorite Prescription' is the cause of it."



THE YOUNGSTERS HAD TO GO

Nurse had come to bear her little charge away from the Christmas party, and the fluffy-haired damsel was pleading for a respite.

"Not another second," said nurse firmly. "Come and get your cloak on; there's a lamb."

But the "lamb" still demurred, and her obvious reluctance to go enlisted the sympathy of the hostess, who readily joined issue against the nurse.

"Do let her stay half an hour longer, nurse," she begged. "You were a child yourself once, remember. If Ida's mother is angry with you, throw the blame one me."

Nurse shook her head with stubborn resolution.

"Sorry, mum, but my young man is giving a party to-night, and if I'm not there on the minute, he'll slam the door in my face. It's force of habit with him, mum. You see, he's timekeeper in a factory."

Then, despite whimpering protests, the "lamb" was ruthless torn away.—Tit-Bits.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

YOUNG SCULPTRESS WHO WEARS TROUSERS

There is a young sculptress in San Francisco who is rapidly winning her way to fame. Years ago Sybil Easterday lived on a farm, where, before she learned to write, she was molding all sorts of things from the putty on the

SYBIL EASTERDAY.
The Sculptress, at Work.

windows, the butter in her mother's dairy, and the soft mud in the yard. Her parents sent her to the Hopkins Art Institute.

The young sculptress lives alone in her studio, with no interest for anything but her art. Miss Easterday found her skirts and feminine fripperies a great nuisance, as the wet clay dropped upon the floor and clung in sticky patches to her skirts, and her pretty waists became daubed and ruined.

The Leading Lady.

He—That death scene of yours is magnificent. And yet you seem to go through it with scarcely an effort.

She—Indeed, I can assure you that when I have finished dying I'm nearly always half dead.—Pick-Me-Up.

A Baby Show Prize.

She—My sister took a prize once.

He—Indeed.

"Yes; it was when she was very young; at a baby show."

"Oh, that was before she began to talk."—Yonkers Statesman.

There Are Others.

"You used to say," suggested her dearest friend, "that he was one in a thousand."

"I still think so," answered the girl whose engagement had been broken, "but I have discovered that he is not the only one in a thousand."—Chicago News.

His Political Position.

"Politically, sir, it may be said that you are on the fence?" was asked.

"No, sir," said the statesman, "it were better to say on the hog."

The obnoxious prevalence of slang, even in high places is, perhaps, one of the signs of our latter-day generation.—Indianapolis Press.

A Short Cut to Beauty.

Agnes—In answer to your question, "How can I become beautiful in thirty days?" we would recommend that you get popper to sneak in on the right side of the pork market.—Indianapolis Press.

"Quick and Easy."

Mr. Wunder—What have you been doing in the kitchen all day?

Mrs. Wunder—Trying to prepare one of those "made-in-ten-minutes'" luncheons which the Ladies' Own Magazine tells about.—Baltimore American.

THE PHYSICIANS TO THE QUEEN

To neither of the great universities of Oxford and Cambridge belong the two physicians who have been signing the bulletins as to the progress of Queen Victoria's last illness, on which the whole civilized world has hung with such anxiety. Sir James Reed is a Scotchman by birth and education,

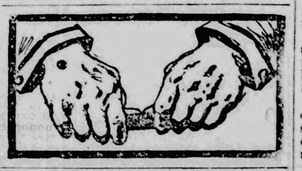
SIGNED BULLETINS AS THE PROGRESS OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S LAST ILLNESS.

while Sir Richard Douglas Powell owes his allegiance to London, so far as his education is concerned. Born at Walthamstow, he was a student at University College hospital, which has always been famous as the training ground for the University of London, from which he graduated with honors in 1866. He is one of the consulting physicians to Middlesex hospital and to the Brompton and Ventnor hospitals, while he is president of the Clinical society, and has written a good deal on medical subjects. Until 1899 he was one of the physicians extraordinary to the queen, and in that year he became physician in ordinary.

Sir James Reid, on the other hand, who was created a baronet in the jubilee year with his distinguished colleague, was educated at the University of Aberdeen, from which he graduated with honors in natural science and the gold medal, and he subsequently studied in Vienna, where so many other famous doctors have been "finished." Sir James, who has the Red Eagle of Prussia and the Ernestine order of Coburg, is a Knight Commander of the Bath, and is seven years younger than Sir Richard, for he is only just turned 51, having been born in the autumn of 1849, and he is also physician in ordinary to the king of England.—Chicago Chronicle.

ANOTHER NEW TRICK WITH MATCHES

From letters which have reached the Herald concerning the match trick described on February 16, it appears many people have been repeatedly "taken in" thereby after laborious efforts to fathom the mystery. But a still more ingenious



and amusing trick has turned up, which can be played either with matches or toothpicks. It is simpler, and does not require counting the pieces beforehand. You simply take up a bunch of matches or toothpicks, anywhere from one to two dozen, and, holding them tightly in both hands, break them in the center. Then throw them on the table, and say:

"The man who gets the last one pays for the drinks."

At the same time you take out one piece. That makes it absolutely certain that you must then necessarily be an odd number in the pile—that your companion will get the last piece. It is curious to see how often this trick may be played before the victim can begin to understand the principle upon which it is worked.—New York Herald.

Humors

Come to the surface in the spring as in no other season. It's a pity they don't run themselves all off that way; but in spite of pimples and other eruptions, they mostly remain in the system. That's bad. Hood's Sarsaparilla removes them and cures all the painful and disfiguring troubles they cause. Nothing else cleanses the system and clears the complexion like Hood's.

Eye for Business.

"Ah, fraulein, this is a beautiful place! The silver brook, with golden grapes hanging over it, dew glistening like diamonds on the leaves, and the emerald green of the fields——"

"How poetic you are! Do you write verses?"

"No, fraulein. I'm a jeweler."—Das Kleine Witzblatt.

Didn't Look Fake It.

When I saw the man lying sodden in the gutter I recoiled in disgust.

"You look just like 30 cents!" I exclaimed.

"You lie!" retorted he, "for in that case somebody would have picked me up ere this!"

It seemed to me the fellow implied a rebuke in these words; anyway, I colored deeply and passed on.—Detroit Journal.

Why They Parted.

"Why did they break off the engagement?"

"I don't know. I saw a pained expression cross his face one night when she asked him if Joan of Arc was Noah's wife, but, of course, a trivial thing like that wouldn't cause it."—Indianapolis Sun.

Doing Their Best.

Binkerton—What is that piece that Professor Nazelschemitz is playing?"

Pilgrife—That? Oh, that's one of the "Songs Without Words."

Binkerton—Well, the audience seems to be doing their level best to supply the deficiency.—Harlem Life.

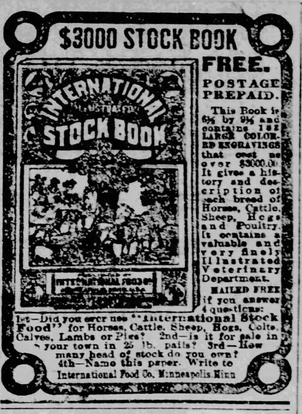
IN ENNESSEE

People Know Something About Coffee.

A little woman in Rita, Tenn., ran up from 110 pounds to 135 pounds in a few months by leaving off coffee and taking up Postum Food Coffee. She had been sick for a long time; subject to headaches and a general nervous condition, with stomach trouble, caused by coffee drinking, and when she left it off and took on Postum Food Coffee she made the change that cured her and fattened her quickly. She says, "I can now do as much work in a day as I want to, have no more headaches, and feel like a new person.

People comment on how well I look and want to know what I am doing. I always say, 'drinking Postum Food Coffee.'

My husband has been cured of rheumatism by leaving off coffee and using Postum, and his mother, who was always troubled after drinking coffee has abandoned it altogether and now uses Postum three times a day. She sleeps sound and says she never expects to taste coffee any more." Mrs. L. M. Edmondson, Rita, Tenn.



The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Osage Orange Hedge.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to P. N. G., of Towner, N. D., in Blade of February 21, I would say: I have had some experience in raising a hedge from the osage orange, and think the best way is to prepare your ground well on the line where you want your fence, and plant the seed from three to six inches apart in the row. I have raised two rows in this way; one in Southern Nebraska and one here in Southeastern Kansas, and had fair success in each case.

In one case I bought the seed; in the other I gathered "hedge apples," as we call them, and kept them over winter in a barrel. Early in the spring, I soaked them by filling the barrel with water, and let them stand three or four weeks. Then I took an old wooden maul and reduced the mass to a pulp. Next, I took barrel and all to the pond, where I had plenty of water, washed the seed out, and almost entirely clean and free from pulp. I then put the seed in a good grain bag, and soaked in the pond near the edge where it was as warm as possible, until most of the seeds showed signs of sprouting. I then planted in the hedge line, as stated above.

I reset the line the next spring with extra plants I had raised, and the second spring I cut the whole row off at the ground, and reset again; I had almost a perfect stand by this time.

I think they would grow in North Dakota, perhaps, on ground having the wild nature.—Parsons, Kan.

A Pear Orchard.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to L. D. S., of Lenwood, W. Va., I will describe a few of the pears in his list that I know. The Angouleme is an autumn pear, very large, dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery, and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor; ripens in October and November.

The Lawrence is rather large, yellow, covered with brown dots, flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich aromatic flavor, unsurpassed among the early winter pears. It ripens in November and [illegible].

The Seckel is very small, skin rich yellowish brown when [illegible] a deep brownish red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, juicy and buttery; September and October.

The Howell is large, light yellow, with a fine red cheek, handsome; rich, sweet, melting, perfumed, aromatic flavor; very hard and valuable and a good bearer; September and October.

Of the Leconte, the fruit is bell shaped, of a rich creamy yellow when ripe, very smooth and fine looking and ships well; does well in some parts of the South; ripens in August.

Pear trees should be planted twenty feet apart each way, which will take 110 to the acre. Eighteen feet apart will take 135 to the acre.—J. E. S., Goshen, Ind.

Three Replies.

Editor Farmstead: In reply to L. A. R., Tamarac, Ore., I think that meal made from white beans will cure the trouble with their cow. Give her one pint of the meal once a week, mixed with other feed. The cause is cold, settled in the udder. She should not be allowed to lie on cold, damp ground at night. If the udder becomes lumpy and swollen, bathe with camphor, rubbing well with the hand. Old cows are more subject to such trouble than young cows.

I may be too late to be of any help to O. M. concerning her butter not coming, but it may help someone else. Cream should be removed from the milk as soon as it has all risen, and kept in a warm enough place so it will sour before it is old enough to become bitter, for it will do one or the other after a certain length of time. If it becomes bitter, it destroys much of the butter quality and quantity. Cream does not necessarily have to be sour to churn well, but should be as warm as new milk to churn quickly.

I do not agree with M. A. F., of Mt. Pleasant, as to the white bits in butter being dried cream. I do not think it is cream at all. If you examine it you will find it is nothing more or less than curdled milk, or sour milk cheese. It is never found in butter except when the cream is very sour.—C. D., Fife Lake.

Curing Meat.

Editor Farmstead: I see some inquiries about curing meat. After butchering, let all the animal heat get out of the meat; rub the meat well with salt, and pack close in a barrel, sprinkling a little salt on each layer; then as soon as convenient put ten gallons of water in an iron kettle, dissolve enough salt in it to bear up an egg, then add four pounds of sugar and four ounces of saltpeter; boil and skim, then set to cool, and stir in two tablespoonfuls of red pepper. Let it get cold and pour it over the meat. It will fill a common barrel, well packed. Let it stand six weeks or longer, owing to the size of the hog. Smoke over hickory wood. Before the flies come, take down and put in bags, and pack hay around it so the meat will not touch the bags; hang up in a cool, dry place and they will keep all summer.—T. O. B., Parsons, Kan.

Milk Ration Pumpkins.

Editor Farmstead: A good milk ration for a cow is equal parts of ears of corn and oats ground together, and half as much wheat bran. I have fed a great many pumpkins and do not believe the seeds affect a cow's milk either way.—P. D. H., State Road, Ohio.

Cough in Horse.

Editor Farmstead: Noting an inquiry from M. S., of Christie, Tenn., for a remedy for cough in a horse, I feel a pleasure in offering what I know will cure in a short time: Give 20 grains of bromide of potassium in a bucket of water three times a day for four days. This includes all kinds of cough, except that brought on by heaves.—Reader, White Lake.

Mink Trap.

Editor Farmstead: Take sticks eighteen or twenty inches long; stick in the ground, close together, in a circle the size of a common pail, leaving an opening at one side the size of a steel trap; set the trap in this opening; cover nicely and thin, with dry, fine grass, stake the chain, cover all of the chain; put bait in the pen beyond the trap. If he gets the bait, you get the mink.—F. S., Chester, Mich.

INQUIRIES.

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Also, I would ask the readers of the Farmstead what ails my cherry trees? The small twigs at the base of the new growth of limbs are punctured about the size a shot might make. Please give cause and remedy, and oblige a reader.—E. J. P., North Loup.

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After the Consultation.

Patient—Now, doctor, what's the matter with me—anything?

Head consulting physician—My dear sir, do you suppose that if we knew what was the matter with you we would have decided to hold a postmortem?—Harper's Bazar.

Looks Before He Leaps.

"Frieble has a horse that possesses second sight," said Dukane.

"How could a horse have second sight?" demanded Gaswell.

"It operates on Frieble's horse in this fashion: When the animal sees an unfamiliar object in the road, he stops to get a second sight of it before he does that it is safe to go on."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

How He Escaped.

She—After dinner, John, I want to have a good, long, serious talk with you.

He—Look here, darling, would you mind writing it all down? Tell you what! Make it a dialogue; then you can easily put in my part, too, you know.

She—But, John——

He—Oh, don't pretend dear! You have a gift that way. And I'll read it down at the office in——Brooklyn Life.

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Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Victorin's Descendants.

R. A. M., Youngsville, Pa.: We give below a brief outline of the descendants of Queen Victoria. The Queen had 5 daughters and 4 sons. One son and two daughters are dead. Her children:

1.—The Princess Royal, who married Emperor Frederick of Germany. She is the mother of 2 sons and 4 daughters. Her eldest son is now William II, Emperor of Germany. He has six sons and one daughter. The other children of Empress Frederick are Prince Henry, now the German Rear Admiral; the Princess of Saxe-Meningen; Princess Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe; the Duchess of Sparta, wife of the Crown Prince of Greece; and Princess Frederick of Hesse.

2.—King Edward VII of England. He has one son living and 3 daughters. They are: The Duke of Cornwall, next heir to the throne, who has three boys and one girl—Prince Edward, heir to the throne next after his father; Prince Albert, Princess Victoria, and Prince Henry William Frederick Albert. The next child of King Edward is Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife, who has two daughters, Lady Alexandra and Lady Maud. The King's other two daughters are Princess Victoria and Princess Maud, the latter the wife of Prince Christian of Denmark.

3.—Princess Alice, died 1878, who married the Grand Duke of Hesse. She had one son, the reigning Grand Duke, and four daughters—Princess Louis of Battenberg, Grand Duchess Serge of Russia, Princess Henry of Prussia, and the present Empress of Russia.

4.—Prince Alfred, the Duke of Edinburgh, died in 1900. He married the sister of the present Emperor of Russia, and has three daughters living—Princess Ferdinand of Roumania, the Grand Duchess of Hesse, and the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

5.—Princess Helena, who married Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and has 2 sons and 2 daughters—Prince Christian Victor, Prince Albert John, Princess Victoria Louise, and Princess Aribert Joseph of Anhalt.

6.—Princess Louise, now wife of the Marquis of Lorre. She has no children.

7.—Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, has one son and two daughters—Prince Arthur, Princess Margaret and Princess Victoria.

8.—Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, died 1884. He had two children—Prince Leopold Charles, now Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and Princess Alice Mary.

9.—Princess Beatrice, married Prince Henry of Battenberg, who died 1896. Three sons and one daughter—Prince Albert, Prince Leopold, Prince Maurice, Princess Victoria.

The Tallulah Lynching.

J. S., Flatwood, W. Va.: Two Italians were lynched by a mob at Tallulah, Louisiana, about two years ago. A demand for indemnity was made by the Italian government on that of the United States. President McKinley has renewed his former recommendation to Congress to make some provision for the families of the victims. Under our system the national government is not responsible for the maintenance of order in the states; but foreign government naturally do not look at the matter from our point of view. They hold rightly that where the state authorities fail or refuse to act the are justified in demanding reparation from the only government with which they can deal, that is, the one at Washington. The President, of course, cannot precede that, but believes that, as a matter of equity and policy, Congress should grant some indemnity to the families of the Italians who were murdered by a mob.

Addressing the President.

"Is it a proper way to address the President of the United States as 'His Excellency?' I see Queen Wilhelmina thus addressed President McKinley."—E. S. C., Aldine, Ind.

No, it is not correct. His proper title is simply "Mr. President." But Queen Wilhelmina may be pardoned for not understanding republican simplicity. She has never been accustomed to it.

Oil In Nebraska.

"The water in our wells, after being pumped up for an hour or so, forms a thin film of oil on the top of it, and at springy places along the banks of our creeks and streams the oil forms a thick scum on the water and mud, as it oozes from the ground. Is that any indication that at a great depth beneath us there might be a large vein of oil? It is in a refined state, as seen on the water, doubtless filtered through many hundred feet of quicksand that lies beneath us. Give us your idea and we will be greatly obliged to you."—L. F. G., Sterling, Neb.

Very probably there is oil there. Get a number of land-owners to join, raise about $2,000, and sink a wild-cat well, to test it.

The Wife's Share.

"What part of the income of the farm should the wife share?"—D. B. C., Littleton, N. H.

Well, as the usual provision of law is that the wife is entitled for life to dower right in the use of one-third of her husband's estate, in case of his death, why would it not be just to allow the wife one-third of the income of the farm?

No National License.

"Has the United States a right to issue license to sell liquor in a state? That is, can they take out such a license and sell liquor in Kansas, in face of the prohibitory law?"—D. E. G., Swartz Creek, Mich.

The United States issues no liquor license. No law authorizes it. But the internal revenue law imposes a tax on all who sell liquor, and that tax is collected wherever it is sold. Kansas has a prohibition clause in its constitution, but, as Mrs. Nation's crusade has shown, it is widely violated. Its enforcement belongs to the state officials of Kansas. Uncle Sam has a perfect right to require the payment of the internal revenue tax on liquor, and does so.

It is an utter confusion of terms to say this internal revenue tax on the sale of liquor is a "license." It is not a permit to sell liquor, but a tax on selling it.

Pensions.

"Please state what year the law was passed granting soldiers 75 years of age a pension of $12 a month."—J. M., Strawberry Point, Iowa.

There is no such law. It is the Pension office's construction and application of the disability pension act of June 27, 1890. It is assumed that a man is wholly incapacitated for labor when he reaches 75 years; and, under that law, a man totally incapacitated is allowed $12 per month pension.

A Rebel Conscript.

"A rebel conscript was captured, and while in a northern prison (name of said place unknown to us) enlisted in one of the United States regiments that were sent on the frontier. He served faithfully, was honorably discharged, returned home, lost discharge and house by fire and died. His widow wishes to apply for pension under act of June 27, 1890, but not showing company and regiment, is at a loss to state how such can be ascertained. Some of his neighbors can, or will, give the required information."—A. D., Bedford, Penn.

No application for pension can be considered by the Pension Bureau until the service of the soldier is given, and the name under which he may have enlisted.

The Adjutant-General of the army, Washington, D. C., has records of all enlistments, and if the facts were stated to him he might be able to locate the prisoner's service.

Did Not Buy Them.

"Please tell me why the United States bought the Philippines of Spain after we had won them by war."—G. F. R., Syracuse, Ind.

How many times must we repeat that the $20,000,000 was not paid for the Philippines, but is the value of the government property in Manila and elsewhere?

Tom Thumb.

H. F. Y., Mt. Vernon, Ill.: Charles Sherwood Stratton was a dwarf, born in Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 4, 1838; died July 15, 1883. His parents were people of ordinary size. He was first exhibited as a dwarf by Barnum, who gave him the stage name of General Tom Thumb. He was then not more than 2 feet high, and weighed less than 15 pounds. In 1844 Barnum took him to Europe. He accumulated a large fortune. He was married in 1863 to Lavinia Warren, also a dwarf. As Stratton grew older, he became stout, weighed 70 pounds, and his height increased to 40 inches. His wife afterward married an Italian dwarf, Count Primo Magri, and is still living. Her stage name was as given above—her real one being Mercy Lavinia Bump.

Canada's Census.

F. M. S., Upland, Ind., and F. V., Branchville, Ala.: The population of Canada in 1891 was 4,833,239. We do not know the method that will be used in taking its census this year. We will not make any guess at the present population.

Sheridan's Ride.

Editor Blade: I have no direct evidence coming from General Sheridan to me personally as to the time occupied in his famous ride, but in a conversation some years ago with the late Prof. Walter C. Lyman, a noted elocutionist of Chicago, he told me that he recited "Sheridan's Ride" on one occasion when Gen. Sheridan was present. At the close of the entertainment Sheridan came forward and told the professor that he never felt so much like a hero in his life as he did during the recital of the poem that night. He said it was somewhat exaggerated, however, for the time at which he rode was "little faster than a dog trot."—E. S. C., Aldine, Ind.

Editor Blade: Sheridan's ride from Winchester to Cedar Creek was discussed in the Toledo Blade years ago, and I remember reading an article purporting to be from a soldier who accompanied Gen. Sheridan as an orderly on that famous ride. He did not state the time it took, but said the General made no attempt at great haste, but rode the entire distance at a moderate pace until he met a portion of his army retreating and in disorder.—N. M. D., York, Mich., late of Co. E, 7th Mich. Cav.

Editor Blade: I was there and saw Sheridan ride in on his black steed, but it was white with foam. He came out to the front from Winchester over the mile from Cedar Creek. It took 65 minutes from Winchester to the front.—T. C., Edgerton, Wis., Co. I, 106th N. Y. Vols.

Editor Blade: Sheridan left Winchester between half-past 8 and 9 o'clock, October 19, 1864, and arrived on the battlefield of Cedar Creek about half-past 10 o'clock. After he left Winchester he walked his horse for a little ways, and I remember we used to listen to the cannonading.—R. W. D., Co. E, 17th Pa. Cav., South Bend, Ind.

Editor Blade: The General did not get a very early start from the Taylor hotel at Winchester on the morning of October 19, 1864, and the first seven or eight miles were leisurely ridden. Until stragglers were met, then the pace became faster, best of my recollection, it was between 9 and 10 a. m. when Gen. Wright's headquarters were reached. Being one of Sheridan's escorts from Martinsburg to Winchester, thence to Cedar Creek, I was one most memorable ride.—M. G., 3rd W. Va. Cav.

Editor Blade: I have been over the route of Sheridan's ride a great many times, and Sheridan when on that ride. At that time I was a member of Co. B, 129th O. V. I., and we were guarding the supply train from Martinsburg to the front. The position of the ride was started from Martinsburg, and when some seven or eight miles from Winchester we met Gen. Sheridan and his body guard, perhaps fifteen men, and I have often said I thought they were riding ten miles an hour. It almost seems as if I could see that black horse's mane flying into Sheridan's face yet. One what has always bothered me is to think that everybody said with the poet (James Buchanan Read) that Sheridan was twenty miles away, when it is twenty-two miles from Martinsburg to Winchester and eighteen miles to where the fight commenced at Cedar Creek. My opinion is that the army did not retreat more than six or perhaps seven miles. I was in the valley in September, 1899, looking over the old ground, where our regiment lost almost 500 men. If I am wrong in any way I am ready to be forgiven.—P. D. H., State Road, Ohio.

Lent.

"Please explain the meaning of Lent. Why and how is it observed properly, from a Roman Catholic standpoint? What is the date of its beginning and its ending?"—Reader, York, Mich.

The word Lent is from an old Anglo-Saxon word meaning spring. Lent is the spring fast of 40 days before Easter. It was established by the ancient church as a time of preparation for the great anniversaries of Christ's crucifixion (Good Friday) and his resurrection (Easter Sunday), and in remembrance of his fast of 40 days in the wilderness.

The idea is to have 40 days of fasting immediately preceding Easter; but as Sunday is always a feast day, it requires four days more than six Sundays to make the full 40 days. Hence the fast begins on a Wednesday, which is called Ash Wednesday. Easter, as was explained lately in the Bureau, is fixed by the first full moon after the spring equinox; and Lent comes immediately before Easter, varying as to date of commencement and ending as Easter does.

Hayes in 1877.

"Why was President Hayes privately sworn into office one day before his public inauguration?"—P. S., Simpson, W. Va.

Because March 4 came on Sunday, and the inauguration, as is usual in such cases, was postponed until Monday. Hayes would not have caused him to take the oath on Sunday; but the country had just passed through a very bitter dispute over the Presidential election, which had just been settled in Hayes' favor by the Electoral commission; and there were threats that Tilden would be inducted into office by force. So, as a measure of precaution, Hayes took the oath privately on Sunday, afterward repeating it publicly the next day.

Must Be Native Born.

"I claim that a man, to be eligible to be president of the United States, must be a native born citizen, and must have lived continually in the United States for 14 years; that is to say, a person born here and in after years goes abroad must return and live her for 14 years before he can become President. My friend holds that a person can be of foreign birth and after living in this country 14 years, of course having during that time become a citizen of this country, is eligible to the office of President. The same friend also claims that President McKinley was born in another country."—Z. C., Fitchburg, Mich.

Well, why didn't you read the constitution? It answers the point. It says: "No person, except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of 35 years, and been 14 years a resident of the United States."

As probably no one is now living who was a citizen at the time of the adoption of the constitution in 1787, it follows that none but a native-born man can be President. None of our President were foreign-born. President McKinley was born at Niles, Ohio.

Holidays.

"Have we any legal holidays in Ohio, except Sunday? I think that I noticed in your paper where you say no."—M. J. M., Clinton, O.

You are mistaken, and that because you read the answer carelessly. We never answered as to the legal holidays in Ohio. What we did say is that there are no NATIONAL holidays, as Congress has never assumed the authority to legislate holidays for the states, and it is doubtful if it has the right so to do.

Ohio legal holidays are New Year, Washington's birthday, Memorial Day, July 4, Labor day, Thanksgiving day and Christmas.

No Previous Question.

"Please give the reason why two or three members of the United States Senate can hold up all legislation at will and especially such members as are chronic objectors to needed legislation? I should think that where a majority in all other matters rules, it should be the same in the Senate. Please explain this so plain that all people outside the insane asylums can understand it."—M. H. W., Milledgeville, Ill.

It is simply because the Senate has never adopted a rule for closing debate. The House has the previous question—which can be moved, and this shuts off all further debate, and brings the matter to a vote at once. But the Senate has never adopted it, though the matter has been several times discussed.

Charlie Ross.

"Can you tell me whether Charlie Ross, who was kidnaped several years ago, has been found?"—P. G. W., Logansport, W. Va.

No, he has not been found, because his kidnapers drowned him shortly after they took him. You will find the full story on 8th page of Weekly Blade of Jan. 17 last. Refer to it.

Not Settled.

"What is the area of the strip finally ceeded to Canada by the United States, that was in dispute? What is the population? In order to remain on these lands, would they have to acknowledge allegiance to Canada, and become subjects of that country?"—C. B., Berlin, Mo.

What strip do you mean? There has been no land "ceded finally" to Canada or to Great Britain by the United States. The boundary disputes in Alaska and in British Columbia are not settled. No territory has been ceded. A few weeks ago we printed an elaborate explanation of the temporary boundary in Alaska, but you certainly do not refer to that, as the area in dispute has no settlers. It is not suitable for agriculture.

The Succession Law.

"When was the secretary of agriculture included in the Presidential succession law, if that department ever was included?"—M. J. M., McPherson, Kan.

The secretary of agriculture was not included, because the law organizing the department of agriculture was not passed until after the Presidential succession law.

Kiowa-Comanche Lands.

We give herewith, for the benefit of many readers, all the facts regarding the special privileges of old soldiers to take up land in the Kiowa-Comanche country. The special privileges granted them are the following: First, they are allowed to appoint an agent and have him select and file for them without being present at the opening in person. The general opinion, however, that soldiers can have agents file for them before the country is opened for civilians, is erroneous. When the country is opened to settlement filing can be made, and if prior to the settlement of any other person on the same tract will hold it subject to entry for six months. The advantage of filing through agents is that the soldier need not come until the claim is secured, or not until six months thereafter if he prefers. On the other hand, the objection to the law on that subject is that it gives opportunity for a soldier to be defrauded by unscrupulous agents. Those agents who pretend to be surveying the country or to be officially connected with the opening are misleading the old soldiers, as the government officials have no connection with them. An agent who expects to treat his client right will represent to him the true conditions. Second, they are permitted to deduct from the five years' residence required of the regular homesteader the time of service in the army, except that the soldier must reside on the land one year at least.

The requisites necessary for old soldiers to be entitled to the above privileges are the following: Service in the United States army during the war of rebellion for at least 90 days and an honorable discharge; must not at the time of filing statement be the owner of more than 160 acres of land in any state or territory, and, subject to exceptions, must not previously have been made a homestead entry or have filed a declaratory statement.

Please do not write to ask the names of reputable lawyers. We do not know any lawyers in that section, and can not answer such requests. If any honorable, competent lawyer would advertise in the Weekly Blade, he would get many commissions to locate claims from our old soldier readers.

That Poem.

The editor returns his warmest thanks to a number of friends who sent copies of Charles Mackay's poem, "The Humbug," in response to his request. It will be found at the top of 1st column, first page, of this issue of the Weekly Blade. It is in several school readers—Sanders' Fifth, among others.

Burying the Hatchet.

"Will you please tell me if you know the story, if there is one, and where it originated, concerning the expression 'Burying the hatchet.'"—M. L. M., Gibson, City, Ill.

There is no story or incident connected with it. The Indians, like all primitive races, make much use of figurative language. When two tribes made a treaty of peace, the warriors indulged in speech-making, and it was common for the chiefs or orators to speak of the two tribes having "buried the tomahawk," or hatchet—a figurative expression for making peace, and putting aside the implements of war.

Gen. Grant in Dublin.

In reply to a recent query in this column as to why Gen. Grant was "disgracefully received" on his visit to Dublin, the statement is vigorously challenged by J. C. A., of Mulford, Neb., who says:

"Gen. Grant and his family arrived at Dublin from Gibraltar on January 3. Upon nearing the city we met by representatives of the city corporation, by whom they were warmly welcomed. They were driven to their hotel. The city was full of strangers, and much enthusiasm was manifested when the party left the hotel to drive to the Mansion House. On arriving at the mayor's official residence, they were cheered by a large crowd that had gathered to greet the illustrious ex-President. The Lord Mayor, in presenting the freedom of the city, referred to the cordiality always existing between America and Ireland, and hoped that in America Gen. Grant would do everything he could to help the people who sympathize with every American movement. The parchment on which was engrossed the freedom of the city was enclosed in an ancient bogwood casket. Gen. Grant, being highly impressed by the words of the Lord Mayor, replied as follows:

"I feel very proud of being made a citizen of the principal city of Ireland, and no other honor that I have received has given me greater satisfaction. I am by birth a citizen of a country where there are more Irishmen, native born and by descent than in all Ireland. When in office I had the honor—and it was a great one—of representing more Irishmen and descendents of Irishmen than does the Queen of England. I am not an elocutionist nor speaker and simply thank you for the great courtesy you have shown me.'

"Three cheers were given for Gen. Grant at the close of his remarks, and three more were added for the people of the United States."

We have also a letter from J. A., Sugar Grove, Ind., who says:

"It is not a fact that Gen. Grant was ill-treated or in any way disrespectfully, on the occasion of his visit to the city of Dublin. However, he was not as cordially received as would become a man of his rank and high standing on that occasion, owing to the fact that while President of the United States he offended the Irish nationalists by refusing to accept a greeting from the people of that country because it did not come through the English government. He failed to understand that the union of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland does not extinguish the nationality of either."

Miscellaneous.

J. J. N., La Porte, Colo.: We do not know.

S. J., Ainsworth, Neb.: There is no such place.

W. H. W., Centralia, Wash.: George Francis Train is still alive.

B. F. C., Westwood, Va.: Easter Sunday in 1821 fell on April 3.

C. P. S., Huntington, Ind.: The monument to Lafayette, erected by school children, is in Paris.

Lent, and his family arrived at Dublin from Gibraltar on January 3. Upon nearing the city we met by representatives of the city corporation, by whom they were warmly welcomed. They were driven to their hotel. The city was full of strangers, and much enthusiasm was manifested when the party left the hotel to drive to the Mansion House. On arriving at the mayor's official residence, they were cheered by a large crowd that had gathered to greet the illustrious ex-President. The Lord Mayor, in presenting the freedom of the city, referred to the cordiality always existing between America and Ireland, and hoped that in America Gen. Grant would do everything he could to help the people who sympathize with every American movement. The parchment on which was engrossed the freedom of the city was enclosed in an ancient bogwood casket. Gen. Grant, being highly impressed by the words of the Lord Mayor, replied as follows:

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Mrs. Pinkham Saved me from an Operation.

Hospitals in our great cities are sad places to visit.

Three-fourths of the patients lying on those snow-white beds are women and girls.

Why should this be the case?

Because they have neglected themselves.

Every one of these patients in the hospital beds had plenty of warning in that bearing-down feeling, pain at the left or right of the womb, nervous exhaustion, pain in the small of the back. All of these things are indications of an unhealthy condition of the ovaries or womb.

What a terrifying thought! these poor souls are lying there on those hospital beds awaiting a fearful operation.

Do not drag along at home or in your place of employment until you are obliged to go to the hospital and submit to an examination and possible operation. Build up the female system, cure the derangements which have signified themselves by danger signals, and remember that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has saved thousands of women from the hospital. Read the letter here published with the full consent of the writer, and see how she escaped the knife by a faithful reliance on Mrs. Pinkham's advice and the consistent treatment of her medicines.

Mrs. Knapp tells of her Great Gratitude.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have received much benefit from using your Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash. After my child was born, blood poison set in, which left me with granulated inflammation of the womb and congested ovaries. I had suffered from suppressed and painful menstruation from a girl. The doctors told me the ovaries would have to be removed. I took treatment two years to escape an operation, but still remained in miserable health in both body and mind, expecting to part with my reason with each coming month. After using one bottle of the Compound, I became entirely rid of the trouble in my head. I continued to use your remedies until cured.

MRS. F. M. KNAPP

"The last nine months have been passed in perfect good health. This, I know, I owe entirely to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"My gratitude is great indeed to the one to whom so many women owe their health and happiness."—MRS. F. M. KNAPP, 1528 Kinnickinnic Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who can show that any testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

MARK TWAIN JOKE TAKEN SERIOUSLY

The popular opinion that Mark Twain is a humorist and consequently is not to be taken seriously, is evidently erroneous, for now a London periodical gravely informs us that, whatever his other intellectual gifts may be, he is primarily a historian and a biographer of the first rank.

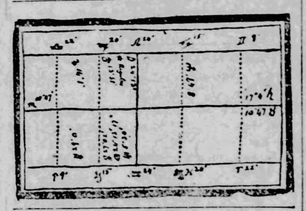
It is in Coming Events, a curious journal, devoted to the occult arts, that this singular statement appears, and so earnest is the editor in his advocacy of Mark Twain's right to rank with Macaulay, Freeman, Froude and other great historians that he devotes nearly six pages to his subject.

A few years ago Mark Twain wrote a book entitled "Jeanne d'Arc," which purported to be a true account of the famous Maid of Orleans, but which was really a historical romance. The author claimed that the work was a translation of certain ancient French manuscripts, and so cleverly did he frame a story on this foundation that for a while many of his readers were inclined to think that the Joan of Arc described by him was really a faithful portrait.

The editor of Coming Events, however, is evidently not aware of this fact, for he says that all the incidents narrated by Mark Twain must be regarded as authentic, and then, to prove that this statement is true, he quotes from the preface to the book, in which Mark Twain says, unblushingly:

"The details of the life of Joan of Arc form a biography which is unique among the world's biographies in one respect.

"It is the only story of a human life which comes to us under oath, the only one which comes to us from the witness stand. The official records of the great trial of 1431 and of the process of rehabilitation a quarter of a century later are still preserved in the national archives of France, and they furnish with remarkable fulness the facts of her life.



The history of no other life of that remote time is known with either the certainty or the comprehensiveness that attaches to hers."

Never dreaming that these official records existed only in Mark Twain's fertile imagination, the English editor, who is also an astrologer, then goes on to show that the incidents in Joan's life may be clearly seen in her horoscope, and as a proof that an absolutely correct horoscope can be prepared, he points to the fact that Joan must have been born on January 6, 1412, since Mr. Twain says that Louis de Conte, her secretary, was born exactly two years before her.

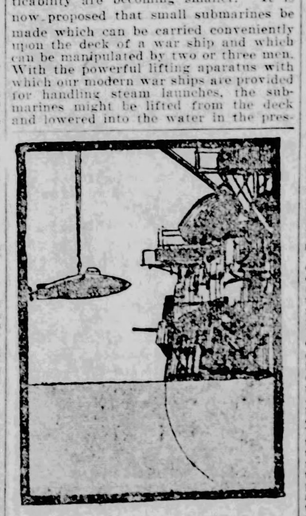
Availing himself of this splendid opportunity to prepare a horoscope which, thanks to Mark Twain, is bound to be entirely authentic, he sets the planets and signs in the places which they occupied at the time of Joan's birth, and then dilates at length on the significance of the figure which he has drawn.—New York Herald.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having found this wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent permanently cured), and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send FREE to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

SUBMARINES TO BE CARRIED ON DECK

Submarine boats as they approach practicability are becoming smaller. It is now proposed that small submarines be made which can be carried conveniently upon the deck of a war ship and which can be manipulated by two or three men. With the powerful lifting apparatus with which our modern war ships are provided for handling steam launches, the submarines might be lifted from the deck and lowered into the water in the pres-



ence or near vicinity of a hostile fleet, all primed and charged for attack and with their crews inside.

Again, these craft, returning from a reconnoissance, might easily swim alongside and come to the surface, and there tackle might be lowered to them to haul them up on deck. A huge ringbolt on the back of the craft would be used to fasten the hooks. The terror which the mere presence of one of these craft inspires, even though it fail to get a torpedo "home" is regarded by naval officers as justifying their use.—New York Herald.

Theodore—He went so far as to call me a puppy!

Harriet—And at your age! The idea!—Boston Transcript.

Test for Yourself the Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root

To Prove What the World-Famous Discovery, SWAMP-ROOT, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of the Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Free.

How to Find Out if You Need Swamp-Root.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, and if permitted to continue FATAL RESULTS ARE SURE TO FOLLOW. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day, and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Causes puffy or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles, makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The kidneys must also filter and purify the blood, so when they are weak or out of order and fail to do their work you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking it you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, of if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

If you are already convinced that this great remedy, Swamp-Root is what you need you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

To Readers of The Toledo Weekly Blade:

For some time I suffered from a serious kidney trouble, and also gravel (calculi), which I believed was the result of carrying heavy loads and continual exposure. I had an almost continual pain in my back, was weak and run down generally. I fully realized that kidney disease was not only remarkably prevalent, but was also one of the greatest dangers of my own employment, as a large percentage of the deaths among letter carriers is due to some form of kidney trouble. After using other remedies without satisfaction, I decided to try Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, which is prepared in my own city and recommended by so many Binghamton people. Within a short time I realized a marked improvement, and in a reasonable time a complete cure was accomplished. It has been some time since I have had to use any of the remedy, and I have no fear of a recurrence of the trouble. Two of my fellow carriers (E. J. Casey and S. C. Sweeney) have also used Swamp-Root for about the same difficulty as mine, and with exactly the same results, and they gladly join me in recommending the remedy to any one who suffers from kidney, liver or bladder disorders.

Very truly yours,

E. J. CASEY,
S. C. SWEENEY, } We endorse the above statement.

CHAS. E. STEBBINS.

Binghamton, N. Y., January 7, 1901.

C. E. Stebbins has been in the employ of the Binghamton Post Office for fifteen years, E. J. Casey for ten years and S. C. Sweeney for seven years. This long service speaks volumes of their integrity, honest and efficient work.

(J. H. ROBERTS, P. M.)

EDITORIAL NOTICE—The wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all of our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle of Swamp-Root sent absolutely free by mail. Also a valuable book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., be sure and say that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

The Sunday School.

Sunday school lesson for March 17.—Jesus and Pilate. Luke 23:13-26. By J. E. Gilbert, D. D., LL. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION—The scenes before Caiaphas, when Jesus was adjudged a blasphemer, as studied last week, wrought repentance in the heart of Judas, who first sought to undo the mischief of his evil conduct, but, failing in that, went out and hanged himself. Jesus was then hastily led into the presence of Pilate, the Roman governor. His enemies there abandoned the charge which had been made in the ecclesiastical court, knowing that it would not avail before a civil tribunal. Having no formulated accusation they began a tumultuous cry against him as one who attempted to pervert the nation, and therefore guilty of treason. The governor had an interview with Jesus in private (John 18:33-38), and, having satisfied himself that there was no just ground for such charges, sought to appease the people. Learning that Jesus was a Galilean, Pilate sent Him to Herod, who was in Jerusalem at that time, and anxious to shift responsibility, but Herod returned the prisoner, much pleased at this recognition of authority. (Verse 12). Here to-day's lesson begins.

ACQUITTAL—(Verses 13 and 14). It was after this courtesy had been shown to Herod that Pilate summoned the chief priests and rulers into his court to give a decision in the case. In doing so he attempted mild and conciliatory speech, knowing that the Jews were turbulent, and on slight provocation would create trouble. Besides, he was aware that they were especially sensitive on all religious matters, and he must have known by this time that the one arraigned before him was the object of malice (Matt. 27:18). With commendable frankness he calls attention to the nature of the offense which had been laid against Jesus, and then, with equal frankness declares that, after careful examination he found no fault. That was a plain acquittal, immensely valuable as establishing the innocence of Jesus for all time. Pilate was the representative of the Roman government, and he, more than any other, would be interested to protect Rome against all imposters. His word ought, therefore, to have been final. It was final to all after generations.

RELEASE—(Verses 15, 16, 17). An innocent man might not be held a prisoner even under the severities of Roman law. Acts 25:27. The conquest of the world by the imperial city had brought so much to mankind. Hence there was but one thing for Pilate to do—release his prisoner. Not to do this would be disloyalty to Cæsar, unfaithfulness to trust, a breach of justice. And yet the governor judged it not prudent to grant liberty when in so doing the life might be taken by the mob. He therefore sought to bring the Jewish officials to an approval of his purpose to release. If they had consented there would be no further trouble. This urged them to put on the ground that he and Herod, both concerned for the welfare of the government, while formerly alienated, were now in accord on this matter. Moreover, the release of a prisoner on a feast occasion was customary. However, as a means of pacifying the extremists, he proposed further to inflict punishment by whipping rather than the extreme penalty of life but recognizing a milder form of guilt.

REJECTION—(Verses 18 and 19). One would suppose that for very shame the Jewish rulers would have accepted with the proposition of Pilate. Why should they be more jealous for the stability of the empire and for the punishment of criminals than those rulers had been days gone by? Was it not the duty of the guard and execute the laws of Rome? Why should they hold one to be guilty of civil offenses when declared innocent by the civil court? But their perversity rose above all self-respect, and the generous, careful and just offer of release was rejected. Moreover, it was done by clamor, the clamor of an excited mob that would not listen to reason, but was determined on shedding innocent blood. To heighten the shame and show the depths of their depravity there was a cry for the release of Barabbas a noted criminal, who for sedition and murder had been incarcerated. This was the last proof. If one were needed, that they did not seek to punish offenders or to spare the innocent, but to accomplish the purpose of their wicked heart.

OUTCRY—(Verses 20-23). This expressed preference intensified the desire of the governor to deal justly. He saw plainly as any one might have seen, that the accusers were moved by passion and not by reason. He therefore endeavored to calm the agitated crowd and bring all to a better consideration of the case. Magnificent and excellent spirit under circumstances of peculiar and great embarrassment. What he said is not recorded. Possibly it was not heard by any one who would have been the historian, for if heard it would be easily forgotten in the excitement of the hour. Pilate had scarcely finished his remarks, indeed he may have been interrupted, when with one voice the mob began to cry out "Crucify Him; crucify Him." Again and again the words were uttered in volume sufficient to silence every other word. It was the call of the Jewish rabble, instigated by the leaders of the Jewish church, to put to death the Christ by the most terrible mode known in the heathen world. The pent-up rage of a nation, rebuked for sin, here found its occasion for expression.

REMONSTRANCE—(Verse 22). After a while the howling mob was quiet, perhaps wearied by the exertion or anxious to know the effect of their outcry upon him who only had power to grant their wish (John xviii:31). To his credit be it said, Pilate was unmoved, probably strengthened in his good purpose. Like some great rock against which the sea beats and breaks into foam he stood the hero of the hour, only less than that greater Hero who heard with supreme composure the cries of a noisy multitude. "Why, what evil hath He done?" queried Pilate, when he could be heard, as if he would awaken in the conscience of the mob a judgment in righteousness rather than a judgment of hate. The keeper of the law would bring men to the bar of justice and remind them of its holy requirements, more than those of the mere shadows of decayed religious ceremonialism. "I have found no cause of death," he added, pleading that his decision might be respected and that he might not violate the claims of his office. Then he renewed the proposal to release.

SENTENCE—(Verses 23 and 24).—The ears of the Jews were deaf to the offer of mercy and justice, their hearts were hot with consuming hate. Again the clamor broke forth as before. With loud voices they cried, "Crucify Him. Gradually Pilate's will broke down and he yielded. Nineteen centuries of criticism have heaped upon the head of the governor for his final surrender to the populace. He has been accused of cowardice, of injustice, of weakness of judicial ministration. Why did he not summon the soldiers and defend the innocent? That was his only alternative, and probably he ought to have adopted it. And yet there is a slight apology for his course. Four times previously he had encountered the fierce hostility of the Jews, as we are informed in profane history, on the removal of the images from Cæsarea to Jerusalem, in suspending in his palace inscriptions to deities, in the use of the redemptive vows, in the slaughter of the Galilean (Luke xiii:1). And from these circumstances he had reason to fear insurrection if he did not comply. Washing his hands in protest (Matthew xxvii:24) he rendered the decree that sent Jesus to the cross.

DELIVERY (Verses 25 and 26).—Two persons were that day delivered by the Roman procurator to his will of the Jews. Barabbas, the murderer, whom they had asked to fulfill the custom of pardon, was released from prison, and forced to society to work further evil at pleasure. And Jesus was turned over into the custody of officers for execution. For once the Jews' base triumphed over Roman justice. The stronger than the officers of the state, righte

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. 162,000

FEBRUARY PREMIUMS.

For the three largest clubs of subscribers sent us during February, we have awarded a watch to each of the following: G. W. Range, Dayton, Wash., 165 names; William Keely, Waco, Neb., 115 names; W. H. Burlin, Veroqua, Wis., 78 names. The watches wil be forwarded by registered mail this week. Three more watches are offered for the largest clubs sent during March.

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for The Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to that end we make our most favorable terms now. We have discontinued our campaign offer, and solicit yearly subscriptions only.

STATE POLITICS.

This is "between tides" in Ohio politics and the season wherein annually the quid-nuncs write interesting disquisitions on next fall's campaign without any facts whereon to base their conclusions. The Democratic brethren have fallen into a habit of claiming the state early each spring, only to have the people knock their predictions silly at the ballot-box in November.

Just now the Democratic writers at the state capital are indulging in this annual pastime. They claim the Ohio Republicans are in a bad way. Senator Foraker, too, is to have a rocky road. Governor Nash is to be opposed for a renomination, and if nominated is to be defeated at the polls. These allegations are freely made, but it is difficult to find anything tangible on which to base them.

Perhaps the real basis of these roseate hopes is the assumption that this is to some extent an "off year" in Ohio. Last year was the Presidential and Congressional campaign; next year the Congressional battle comes again; this year is that for the choosing of a governor, a portion of the state officers, and the election of a legislature which will choose an United States Senator. The latter fact, if none other, will make next fall's campaign a most lively one. It will not be an off year, by any means.

What is there in the situation in state or nation to give the Democrats any real ground for hope of success next November? The voters of Ohio were emphatic in their verdict on national questions last fall. They are satisfied with Republican control and Republican prosperity. There is no reason which can be assigned why they should wish to retire Senator Foraker. His course in the Senate has been honorable to himself and creditable to Ohio and the nation at large. There is absolutely no division of opinion among Republicans as to his re-election. No other Republican is an aspirant for his place. No man is considered as his rival for the nomination.

In point of fact, the divisions are in the ranks of the Democrats. John R. McLean wants to go to the Senate. So does Tom Johnson. The northern end of the state is arrayed against the southern—Cleveland, the metropolis, against Cincinnati. It will be a battle royal; and between its two stools, the Democratic party will fall to the ground.

As to Governor Nash, there is no reason to find fault with his administration. It has been clean, economical, businesslike. The following, from the Sandusky Register, is an eminently fair characterization:

We have had no cleaner administration in thirty years than Governor Nash has given us thus far. He is justly recognized as an honorable, high-minded gentleman, whose sole interest it is to give the people of Ohio an economical, efficient and clean administration. And he has succeeded thus far, and he will continue this to the end of his term. His personal popularity in the state has been increased rather than diminished, and increased very largely, since his inauguration. Socially he is recognized as a gentleman, and wherever he goes he secures friends. He will be a stronger candidate in 1901 than he was in 1899, and we do not believe that there is a Democrat in the state who can begin to defeat him.

The Cincinnati prize-fight episode is paraded as a reason for his defeat. Such assertions are entirely false. Governor Nash made friends by thousands by his course. From one end of the Union to the other the newspaper press applauded him. The Germans of Cincinnati are not supporters of prize-fights, and they do not construe the governor's performance of his plain duty as opposition to the Saengerfest or to the German-Americans. He is stronger with the people of Ohio to-day than ever before.

RETURN OF THE VOLUNTEERS

The quartermaster's department has completed its arrangements for bringing home all the volunteers now in the Philippines before June 30—the date on which their enlistments expire. This will require pretty heavy work of the transports, but no doubt the service is equal to it.

It is believed the new regular regiments will be ready to load the transports on their return trips from San Francisco, and thus the army be not seriously depleted by the home-coming of the volunteers. But should the number of men in the service be temporarily reduced, the indications are that there will be no general recrudescence of the insurrection. The Filipinos appear at last to be convinced that the freedom which all Americans enjoy is good enough for them, and they are taking the oath of allegiance with encouraging rapidity.

FOUR YEARS PAST; FOUR YEARS TO COME

To-day begins the second Presidential term of William McKinley—since Grant the only President to be honored by the people with two successive elections. And it is noteworthy in this connection that the popular majority for McKinley was much greater than in the campaign of 1896, against the same opponent.

Four years ago, the industrial and labor world waited anxiously for relief from the colossal blunder of the Wilson tariff bill. An extra session of Congress, called by President McKinley immediately after his inauguration, rectified the Democratic error, and at once an era of prosperity set in, which proved the soundness of the Republican position on the tariff, and which had the added effect of negativing the crack-brained theories of the free silver doctrinaires by the hard logic of facts.

Within those four years, the United States has developed its export trade enormously, and there has been wrought in it one very notable change. For the first time in our history, we have been able to compete successfully with Europe in many lines of manufactured goods. We no longer send abroad only foodstuffs, cotton, petroleum and raw materials generally. Especially in manufactures of steel and iron is this new feature of our export trade notable.

Since 1896, the United States has become the greatest manufacturing nation on the globe. This is not fully realized, even by our own people; but it is a fact, nevertheless. More than this, we are well on the way to become the world's financier. Enormous amounts of American capital are loaned in Europe; foreign government loans have been floated in New York. The enormous trade balances of the past four years have been invested in Europe, because interest rates are higher than here.

There is no cloud, industrial, commercial or financial, in the national sky. There is no reason to expect any reversal of the tide of prosperity. So far as indications go, the coming quadrennium will be more prosperous than the one just past. True, there may evil days come to the nation; but we may be sure they will not be a consequence of any Republican policy, economic, commercial or financial.

In another respect, the past four years have been remarkable. The nation has taken on a new growth. We went to war to rid the Americas of Spain and her fourteenth-century methods of misgovernment, cruelty and oppression. We accomplished that object, made Cuba our temporary ward, and took Spain's remaining colonies as our own possessions. We assumed at last the place that was ours by right long ago, as a world-power. The nations have confidence in us, for they see that our influence will be for peace and for civilization. By the time President McKinley's successor is inaugurated the Philippines will be peacefully prospering, and their people glad they are under American rule; and the bugaboo of "imperialism" will no longer vex the souls of a few narrow-minded, cowardly Americans.

THE ISLE OF PINES.

It will be noted that one of the demands made upon Cuba is that the Isle of Pines shall be left outside the constitutional boundaries of Cuba, and its future status be left to be settled by treaty between Cuba and the United States.

The Cuban constitutional convention, in defining the boundaries of the new republic, incorporated this island. By the plain letter of the treaty of peace with Spain, its sovereignty passed to the United States. The exact language is: "Spain cedes to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies." The previous article discussed Cuba separately.

The Isle of Pines is fifty miles off the southwest coast of Cuba, discovered by Columbus in 1491. Its area is 1,200 square miles with a population of 2,200. A portion of its surface is low and swampy, and a part hilly, rising to a height of 1,500 feet.

Our title to this island is perfect. We have just paid $100,000 for two islands of the Philippine group, because they are not included in the boundaries as laid down in the treaty of Paris, though included in the general description. The island is valuable to us because it will be the nearest point of American soil to the eastern entrance of the Nacaragua canal, and hence it is a natural base for a naval station for the protection of that waterway. It belongs to Uncle Sam, and it should be retained.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS.

Full of years and of honors, the venerable lawyer and statesman, William M. Evarts, has passed away, having seen his eighty-third birthday on Feb. 6. Graduating from Yale, he entered on the practice of law in 1841, and for 70 years has been one of the most conspicuous figures of the American bar.

He became an active and prominent Republican on the organization of that party, and filled the office of attorney general of the United States under President Johnson, secretary of state under President Hayes, and senator from the state of New York. He was the chief counsel for Johnson in the impeachment proceedings, chosen for his eminence as a constitutional lawyer; he was one of the American counsel before the Geneva arbitration tribunal on the Alabama claims, and it was on the arguments he presented that the decision favorable to the United States was based.

He discharged every public duty with credit to himself and honor to the nation, but his fame rests more largely upon his eminence in the legal profession. He was counsel in a number of noted cases. In 1857 and 1860 he was retained by the state of New York as counsel in the Lemmon slave case. In 1865-66 he successfully maintained in court the unconstitutionality of state laws taxing United States bonds. In 1875 he was chief counsel for Henry Ward Beecher in that famous case; and he was engaged in a large number of cases involving great financial interests. He was the last of the school of great lawyers who came into prominence before the civil war, and the nation regrets his loss.

Admiral Sampson:—

"In uttering a reprobation
To any common tar,
I try to speak with moderation;
But you have gone too far!
It's quite a worthy occupation,
An humble gunner lad;
But to seek a rank above your station—
Why damme, it's too bad!

"My pain and my distress
I find it is not easy to express;
My amazement, my surprise,
You may learn from the expression of my eyes."

—Adapted from *Pinafore*.

THE INAUGURAL.

President McKinley's second inaugural is a brief document, but it covers part policies and events of the national administration, as well as discusses the matters yet in progress, and which have not yet reached a complete solution.

Naturally the greatest interest lies in the President's discussion of the latter, and the foreshadowing of the policy which his administration will pursue. Not the least of these is the powerful argument he addresses to the American people on the subject of expansion. "Our institutions will not deteriorate by expansion, and our sense of justice will not abate under tropic suns in distant seas," is a pregnant sentiment which every patriotic American will do well to consider. Referring to the difficulties which encompassed the fathers of the republic a century ago, he asks the pertinent question: "Will their successors falter, and plead organic impotency in the nation?"

This query he answers. The prophets of evil have always been busy, and in no crisis since have they saved the republic. Mere obstructionsts despair, and try to destroy confidence in our ability to solve the problems now before us. But he spurns the idea that we shall voluntarily assign to ourselves a subordinate place in the march of nations. We are a free and independent people, and the plea that we are self-limited to inferiority by lack of power to expand, to carry the blessings of freedom beyond our continental confines, is mentioned only to be condemned.

Referring directly to the Philippines, the President declares that the millions of Filipinos who recognize American sovereignty and welcome it shall not be abandoned. The destiny of those islands is not to be left to the few disloyal thousands who are yet in rebellion.

As to Cuba, the keynote of the President's remarks is that the declaration of our purposes, set forth in the Teller resolution, must be made good. The principles on which our intervention was based require, he declares that the new Cuban constitution shall be such as will secure a stable government, able to discharge its international obligations, to protect life and property, to insure order, safety and liberty, and which shall conform to our historic policy regarding the islands. As we were the sponsors for Cuban pacification, so we must remain accountable to the Cubans and to the United States until Free Cuba becomes a reality, not a name.

To all of which the American people say Amen! Certain facts are accomplished; all that remains is carry out the work in progress to a successful termination—whether it be the putting down of rebellion in the Philippines and giving American liberty to their people, or securing a wise, free and stable government to Cuba, our ward and near neighbor.

EFFECT OF PEACE IN AFRICA.

The outlook for a speedy close of hostilities in South Africa is already having an excellent effect on the values of stock in the mines there. Prices have taken a sharp upward turn, because of the belief that it will not be long until operations can be resumed.

The ending of the war there will have the effect of stimulating business all over the world. The enormous supply of gold from the South African mines will be resumed. The great banks of Europe will be able to get all of the precious metal they need. The United States will speedily feel the effect of this, as there is an enormous trade belance due this country, and the yellow metal will be sent over as soon as its abundance in Europe causes interest rates there to fall.

The only reason American money has remained in Europe is because interest rates there are higher than here. When the rate falls, then the money owing us will come westward across the Atlantic. In all probability, there will follow an active renewal of European investments in the United States. That will mean an added impulse to our industries, our business and our commerce.

It is a fact which has not impressed itself deeply enough upon the American people that the conditions of world-transporation and quick international communication have been so greatly enlarged within the past twenty-five years that what affects one nation has an effect on all. Though thousands of miles separate us from South Africa, and we have little direct communication with it, yet our business and finances have been unfavorably affected by the war through a similar effect it had on European finance and business. The time has passed forever when the United States can play the role of a hermit nation.

THE FOLLY OF THE AGES.

The inclination to superstition—or perhaps is would be more speciic to say, the tendency to explain natural phenomena on a supernatural basis—is ingrained in human nature. Notwithstanding our boasted advance of knowledge, and the progress of civilization, the personal conceptions of the savage—of man in a state of mental infancy—are strong within humanity. The recent appearance of a new star in the northern heavens affords the most recent example of the tendency to revert to the supernatural.

Lieutenant Totten comes forward with such an explanation. He says the visitor is the Star of Behlehem; that this is its seventh appearance; and that it is a sign in the heavens of the coming of the end—when the elements shall melt with fervent heat.

All this in the face of the facts that there are at least sixteen news stars recorded, which have flamed out in the heavens, and then faded away beyond the power of the telescope; that no two of these have held the same position in the heavens, or have been of the same magnitude; and, lastly, that neither this nor any of the others observed have, in appearance, movement and location, agreed with the gospel account. A perusal of Matthew ii, 9, shows this clearly—and the first gospel is the only one of the four to record this event, which is clearly miraculous.

Totten's folly gains no credence among men of scientific culture, but unfortunately his foolish statements will gain credence with many people. So long as we find thousands of credulous ones who believe in the influence of the moon on the weather or on crops—a superstition which has come down to us from the ages when the moon was worshipped as a goddess—there will be plenty who will believe such tommyrot as that concerning the new star.

A word from the President settled the muddle concerning the position of the G. A. R. in the inaugural parade. More imperialism, of course.

SAMPSON'S SILLINESS.

Rear Admiral Sampson has emulated the example of Justice Shallow, of Shakespearean fame, and written himself down an ass. Charles Morgan, a gunner on the New York, made application to Sampson to recommend him to the department for the position of ensign in the navy—the lowest commissioned place—as the new law provides that a certain number of warrant officers are to be thus promoted.

Admiral Sampson made a most favorable report on Gunner Morgan personally, but protested against the promotion of warrant officers to positions among commissioned officers. His sole ground is that these men are recruited from a class that has not had "the -social advantages that are requisite for commissioned officers." Sampson argues that, in time of peace, the navy's function consists, to a certain extent, "in representing the country abroad, and it is important that the navy's representatives should be men of at least refinement."

That Gunner Morgan is fully fitted for the duties of an ensign, cuts no figure with the admiral; he thinks that a familiarity with the usages of society, and the ability to attend a dinner party without committing some gaucherie, of more importance than an intelligent, practical knowledge of the art of naval warfare. No more silly letter than that of Sampson's has ever furnished fun for the masses of the American people. We are proud of the adaptability of our young men; and it is not too strong a statement that, given a warrant officer of intelligence and merit—and none other could obtain promotion—he will certainly be able, by association with other officers, to obtain a knowledge of the social usages which the admiral seems to think so important.

THE CAUSE OF THE ROW.

The comments of Admiral Sampson upon the application of Gunner Morgan to the Navy department to be allowed to take the examination for promotion to the post of ensign in the navy has raised a storm of adverse comments. The public interest aroused has made one particular clause of the naval appropriation bill of importance. This clause was drafted by Secretary Long, and was introduced as an amendment. It reads as follows:

Whenever, in view of the vacancies in the grade of ensign on July 30 of any year unfilled by graduates of the naval academy, the secretary of the navy shall so recommend, the President may appoint to that grade, as of July 30, from among the boatswains, gunners, or warrant machinists, not exceeding six in any one calendar year. No person shall be so appointed who is over 35 years of age; who has served less than six years as a warrant officer; who is not recommended by a commanding officer under whom he has served; nor until he shall have passed such competitive examination as may be prescribed by the navy department.

This amendment simply puts the men of the navy on the same footing as those of the army. A private in the regulars may, in the same way, reach the lowest commissioned grade in the army—that of second lieutenant—and then he is promoted through seniority, as are other officers. Major General Chaffe entered the regular army as a cavalry private, and has reached his present position through his own sterling worth. Secretary Long wisely deemed that a similar opening should be given in the naval service; hence this amendment.

There has been a difficulty in getting young men to enlist in the navy, notwithstanding that our men are better paid and treated than sailors in other navies. The fact that the position of warrant officer has been the highest to which any man could attain Secretary Long has recognized the drawback, and set himself to remedy it by this provision—one which the warrant officers themselves have for years endeavored to have adopted.

ENGLAND WON'T ACCEPT.

It is reported that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty has been heard from; that information has been received by Ambassador Pauncefote, and by him sent to Secretary Hay, that dispels all hope of an acceptance by Great Britain of the Senate amendments to the treaty. It is understood that a formal declaration will be forthcoming, and that this will be accompanied by a request for a renewal of negotiations.

Though this postponement is to be regretted, it does not follow that the points covered by the Senate amendments wil not eventually be acceded to by Great Britain. It seems entirely probable that, in new negotiations, these will be granted, but that England will look for concessions on our part in some other direction. There are a number of unsettled questions in abeyance between the two governments, and it is but natural that, in acceding to a bargain which will manifestly be greatly to our benefit, Great Britain should expect to benefit also in some other direction.

HAY AND CHOATE.

If Washington advices can be relied upon, Secretary of State Hay really desires to leave the cabinet, and may do so at an early day. Mr. Hay is in poor health, and his official duties are of such a nature as to be a severe strain on a man even in the most robust health. Mr. Hay was ambassador to Great Britain, and left that post to succeed Judge William R. Day at the head of the state department.

Mr. Hay is recognized by all civilized countries as one of the greatest diplomats now living, and in the line of diplomatic work he has had a most remarkable experience, dating back to the time he was secretary to President Lincoln.

The rumor is that should Mr. Hay retire, he will be succeeded by Joseph H. Choate, who succeeded Mr. Hay at the court of St. James. And Mr. Choate would be a worthy successor to the long line of distinguished men who have occupied that place, for he is a profound lawyer and a statesman of ability.

Among the bills which failed to reach a vote in Congress at this session are the shipping bill, the bill for a national naval reserve, that for the Pacific cable, the consular reorganization bill, and the anti-trust amendments to the Sherman law. All are meritorious, and it is understood that all will be reintroduced next December. It is to be remembered that every two years, at the close of each Congress, all bills unacted upon, whether upon the calendar or otherwise, are dead. A bill must be reintroduced to place it before the next Congress.

Aguinaldo's uncle has a nice office under Uncle Sam, and the next thing may be that the sprinting Emilio will apply for a job.

The pulpits must be overcrowded, to judge by the rush of applicants for army chaplaincies under the army reorganization law.

GOVERNING THE PHILIPPINES.

The civil government of the Philippines, until congress shall legislate directly for the islands, is to be modeled upon that of our western territories. The government of Arizona affords an example. That territory has a legislature consisting of two houses, the members elected by the citizens of the territory; they have the right to legislate on most subjects within the purview of the legislatures of the states. The governor of Arizona is appointed by the president, and he has a veto on what he may deem unwise legislation which the legislature can not override. Also, its acts are subject to the approval of congress.

The three branches of the territorial government—executive, legislative and judicial—are as distinct as in the states. The president appoints such officers of the territory as secretary, treasurer, auditor, superintendent of instruction, and the judges of the supreme court. All these appointments must be confirmed by the United States Senate, of course.

This plan will give the Filipinos exactly the same rights and privileges as the citizens of our territories. Probably Mr. Taft, president of the commission, will be made governor; and it would seem likely that the president will appoint the other members of the commission to positions in the insular government, so as to keep the commission intact. An insular legislature will be chosen by the Filipinos themselves. No doubt a part of the judges will be selected by the president from among the educated Filipinos, who are strongly attracted to the study of law, and many of whom have had ample legal and judicial training, though report says venality has been the blot on the Filipino character.

The establishment of a full civil government will supersede the military control hitherto exercised. Gen. Chaffee will succeed Gen. MacArthur this spring as commander-in-chief, but not as military governor. He will be subordinate to the new civil power, and the governor of the islands will call on him to suppress serious disturbances exactly as the governor of any of our states now can call on the National Guard for a similar purpose.

Our friends, the anti-imperialists, need not continue to entertain the fears they expressed during the campaign last year, that the Filipinos will groan under an oligarchy. The citizens of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma are not worried over any deprivation of their rights as Americans; and with the Filipinos in the enjoyment of the same rights and freedom, the Philippine question will settle itself right speedily.

The New York Journal calls Adelbert Hay "Addlepate." Aside from the vulgarity of name-calling, the word is a misnomer. He filled the very delicate and difficult position at Pretoria with credit to himself and to the American nation.

Secretary Long has earned another title to the regard of the American people by taking the sturdy position of the man behind the gunner.

Admiral Sampson should read Judges xvi., 9.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Two Amendments.

The passage of the Cuban and Philippine amendments in Congress's last hours was the most important of that body's work. Relative to the Cuban amendment no better exposition of its purposes is to be given than that of the Brooklyn Eagle, a Democratic paper, which declares: "The conditions as framed are a contribution to history of the first importance. They stamp this year with significance in the annals of the race. Statesmen, moralists and patriots will unite in approving and in welcoming them as an asset of honor, of order, of justice, of freedom, of humanity and of righteousness to the credit of the United States. They are a contribution to the moral worth, to the political sense, to the international health and to the best civilization of the world. Our Republic maintains its promises with dignity, decision and equity."

The Philippine amendment is almost a verbatim copy of that prepared in the Department of State under the direction of President Jefferson, introduced in Congress by John Randolph of Virginia and passed by an overwhelming Democratic majority in 1804. An amendment proposed by Senator Hoar was added, which seems unwise, but time will prove this, and also enable it to be corrected. The result of this amendment will be that no portion of the vast public domain that came to the United States with the transfer of sovereignty in the Philippines can be conveyed for any purpose. There are 68,000,000 acres of this public domain, or formerly crown lands, on which live about 200,000 natives, who inhabit small farming tracts and have occupied them for generations. It had been the intention of the Philippine commission to devise means of transferring outright the title of these homesteads to these people. The moral effect of this would have been widespread and beneficient, showing to them the advantages of American sovereignty in fixing in them a title held heretofore by the crown. Now the hands of the commission, or rather the new civil government which will be created, are tied, and tied by the man who pretends to be the Filipino's only friend.

As to Mrs. Nation.

Ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, while admitting that "Mrs. Nation's methods are unusual and unrefined," approves of her course on the ground that the end justifies the means. Like too many of Mrs. Nation's apologists, Mr. St. John utterly fails to perceive the real ground of objection to her performances. Nobody would care very much how unrefined Mrs. Nation's methods might be, nor how many saloons she might summarily put out of business by their employment if only they were lawful. The trouble with Mrs. Nation is that she is utterly lawless and contemptuous of all legal and constitutional restrictions that are interposed between her and the accomplishment of her object. There are many sorts of intemperance, and the intemperance of which the Kansas fanatic is a victim is a good deal more dangerous to the republic just now than intemperance in the use of liquor. Briefly, Mrs. Nation is a lyncher.

The Philippine Law.

The amendment to the army bill regarding the Philippines, after declaring that the governmental powers acquired from Spain should, until otherwise provided by congress, be vested in such manner as the President should direct, provides that all franchises granted shall contain a reservation of the right to alter, amend or repeal the same. It is further provided that until a permanent government shall have been established in the islands, full reports shall be made to congress, on or before the first day of each regular session, of the proceedings of the temporary government and as to the condition of the archipelago and its people. Meanwhile no lease, or sale, or other disposition of the public lands, or the timber thereon, or the mining rights therein, is to be made, and no franchise is to be granted which is not approved by the President of the United States, and is not, in his judgment, clearly necessary for the immediate government of the islands and indispensable for the interests of the people thereof, and which can not without great public mischief be postponed until the establishment of permanent civil government in the islands. The amendment is, in fact, merely declaratory of conditions as they exist, with the exception of the provisions for the future.

Chinese Indemnity.

Now that the question of the punishment of the Chinese anti-foreign leaders responsible for the so-called Boxer outbreak has been disposed of after a fashion, the indemnity question will have to be settled. It is full of seeds of trouble. The United States seriously opposes any land-grabbing in China and is convinced that if more than $200,000,000 is demanded, China will not be able to pay in cash, and the seizure of territory in lieu of cash will be urged. And the indications are that the demand is likely to be nearer $300,000,000 than $200,000,000. This Chinese puzzle is one whose proper fitting together taxes ingenuity.

In South Africa.

There is a significant questioning among the war party in Great Britain as to how to conserve the results gained in the Transvaal and Free State. The Saturday Review is publishing a series of articles in which it attempts to narrow the issue of British supremacy to that of urgency in securing a sufficient number of settlers to offset the supremacy of the Dutch in the agricultural districts. It advocates the co-operation of the South African colonies and the imperial government in a scheme of state-aided emigration, the colonies to supply water storage, irrigation and light railways, and the imperial government to guarantee the loans raised for these purposes.

Our Exports.

Such was the demand for American manufactures in the calendar year 1900 that probably three-fourths of all showed gains over the preceding year. This conclusion is based on a statement compiled by Chief Austin, of the Bureau of Statistics, showing the values of the exports of the leading manufactured articles for the past three calendar years. Of the thirty-seven leading articles of export thirty, or more than three-fourths, showed gains over 1899, while as compared with 1898 there were only two products that showed decreases. Of the seven showing decreases in 1900 from the preceding year the most important is that reported in exports of manufactures of cotton, which fell off over $4,000,000, mainly because of the reduced takings by China, our best customer among the nations. To the loss of popularity of the bicycle is ascribed the decrease of exports in this line, while malt liquors, starch, marble, soap and fertilizers also show decreases. In the matter of gains shown iron and steel products and manufactures, of course, are most prominent. These show a gain of $25,000,000 as compared with the preceding year, 1899, and over $45,000,000 as compared with 1898.

The Sioux Troublesome.

The Sioux in the Northwest are preparing, it is reported, for an outbreak and have chosen July 4 next as the date for beginning operations. Their selection is wise. It will undoubtedly secure for them the sympathy of all those thoughtful persons who perceive a marked resemblance between Emilio Aguinaldo and George Washington. The tremendously significant fact that the Indians have risen in rebellion on the anniversary of the signing of the American declaration of independence will set these surface-seers to thinking they think that the Sioux chiefs are all John Hancocks, that they are fighting for the great "consent of the governed" principle, that the constitution follows the flag into every Indian reservation and all the rest of it. There is just as much reason for thinking all this about the Sioux as about the Filipinos and the startling coincidence the Sioux have prepared is quite enough to set brains of the anti-imperialist variety thinking they think it.

Electrical Increase.

Six hundred thousand persons are employed in the electrical industries of the United States, and the capital invested is put at the following immense figures: Street railways, $1,800,000,000; lighting, $1,200,000,000; telephony, $300,000,000; telegraphy, $250,000,000; mining, power transmission and plating, $250,000,000; manufacturing apparatus, $150,000,000; automobiles and storage batteries, $25,000,000. This makes a total of nearly four billion dollars, and shows to what vast extents the electrical business of the country has grown. All has been accomplished in the last sixty years, and probably more in the past ten years than in the fifty years preceding.

Military Situation in Transvaal.

The incorrect report of Botha's surrender seems to have been founded on surmise based on the military situation in the Eastern Transvaal. The immense operations against this remainder of the Transvaal Boer forces (for Botha commands the Transvaalers and DeWet and Steyn the Free Staters) have had but little place in the press reports until now the reports of the commander, Gen. French, have begun to come in. These movements were such that if successful they would jeopardize the Transvaal army's position. The immense capture of animals and supplies reported by French seemed to indicate a partial, if not a complete, success, and probably started the rumor. These movements began on February 6, when French with his cavalry advance reached Ermelo.

The field of operations is the triangle which has Johannesburg and Pretoria for its apex, the two railways (one Natal and the other to Lourenzo Marques), for its sides and the state boundary (beyond Swaziland) for its base. Through this triangle French launched seven columns, each in touch with each other—primarily to catch the Boers in the meshes of the net thus spread; secondarily to strip the country of cattle and supplies. French himself is with the right column of the forces and the best cavalry, while Smith-Dorrien commands the column on the extreme left, or the Lourenzo Marquez railway line. The front of the seven columns covers between 125 and 150 miles.

The remarkable resemblance of all of the successful movements in South Africa to those of Sherman is again apparent in this. Sherman swept through the supply house of the confederacy, but he had but three columns, and his front was but eighty miles. French is destroying the supply house of the Transvaal. Opposed to him is Botha with an estimated force of 8,000 men (Kitchener estimates 5,000). He has the remaining artillery forces of the Transvaal, about twenty guns. He can not have the mobility of DeWet, for he is hampered by women and children, who have fled before the seven-headed devastating force which is clearing the country.

Trade and Traffic.

Reports of steady improvement in general business are verified by such statistics as have come to hand in the last week. Bank clearings for February show a satisfactory gain over those for the corresponding month last year, and the traffic returns made by the railroads so far in 1901 have been surprisingly good. All the signs point to a steady increase in the movement of trade, and the outlook for a prosperous spring season, both in mercantile and manufacturing lines, never was more full of promise.

February was a record breaker so far as railroad traffic was concerned. Some idea of the volume of business that is being handled by the railway lines may be gained from the fact that shippers of all classes of goods are complaining of the scarcity of cars. There is not a road entering Chicago that is not several hundred cars behind its orders. In the circumstances it becomes an easy matter for the traffic officials to maintain rates on a paying basis, and that this is being done is shown in the handsome increases in earnings that are being reported. There is scarcely a western line of any consequence that does not show material improvement in this respect over 1900.

HUGE SHARK CAUGHT WITH TWO DISTINCT HEADS

Fred Miller, of Tacoma, Wash., expert angler is credited with making the most sensational fish catch in the history of the finny tribe. His prize is a two-headed, double-tailed man-eating shark.

It seems that Mr. Miller took a row in his favorite angling resort on Puget sound, to try his luck at deep-water fishing. A two-pound sinker was necessary, as the tide in this locality runs six miles an hour. The line was cast in about 300 feet of water, with five herring, some eight or ten inches long, for bait.

Such spots as Miller selected are the favorite haunts of black bass. According to his story, he was making good progress, when, without any warning, there was a frightful commotion in and about where he had cast his line. The water was thrashed into foam; the boat began to rock violently.

The demonstration in the water frightened the fisherman, who understood perfectly that something of more than ordinary size was aboard his hook. He was soon aware of the cause of all the disturbance by the double-headed monster jumping clear out of the water near his boat in its effort to escape from the line. One glance sufficed for Miller. The double set of jaws was enough, and a start was made for shore with all the strength he could command.

It has not yet been clearly demonstrated which was the most frightened, Mr. Miller or the shark. Miller went in for a record-breaker in pulling for land, and the shark made desperate efforts to swallow the herring and escape. When the boat at last reached shore, Miller had a hard struggle to land his strange fish. The strong line became taut, and the fisherfeared it would part, but finally, with the aid of a heavy pole, the fish was brought to shore. It measured eight feet in length, and was eighteen inches thick. The monster was taken to Tacoma and sold to a taxidermist, where it is now on view as a great curiosity.—Detroit News-Tribune.

TRAVELED 5,000 MILES TO WED HER LOVER

WARREN H. THOMPSON. L. MAUDE CASE.

Miss L. Maude Case, the pretty and accomplished young society belle of South Lyon, who left New York, January 7, for Alexandria, Egypt, to wed her lover Warren H. Thompson, reached her destination on the 6th inst., and on the following day became a bride. The young man whom Miss Case traveled 5,000 miles to wed is a graduate of the Michigan university mechanical engineering department, and is at present superintendent for the Brown Hoisting Machinery Company, of Cleveland, having charge of the construction of several large machinery plants in Egypt. When it was found that the work would keep Mr. Thompson abroad for two years, the young people determined to spend the time together, and when Thompson suggested that the young lady come to him and be married there their return to Michigan they will visit many of the ancient cities of the holy land.—Detroit News.

Something About Art Photography.

Daguerre perfected the first method of making portraits by the aid of light in 1839. It is said of a famous French artist that when he saw first the daguerreotype of a human face he threw up his hands and exclaimed "Painting is dead!" But his fears were groundless. Photography has no more taken the place of painting than the telephone has supplanted the telegraph. Each has its own sphere, in a-field that was previously unoccupied.

And photography has improved wonderfully in the half-century since the daguerreotype became familiar. The latter soon gave way to the old ambrotype on glass and the ferrotype on a thin sheet of japanned iron; but these were speedily abandoned, save the latter for the very cheapest class of work, in favor of the silver print. And now the latter is giving place to the platinum and the carbon print, the latter certainly the most finished product so far of photographic art.

One has only to compare the ordinary silver print, and it abominable glossy surface, with the modern carbon print, to see the splendid advancement that has been made in the process of photography, aside from any artistic considerations. The carbon print and the platinum also, for that matter, are absolutely unchangeable. Either will last as long as the paper upon which it is printed will hold together. This is not true of the silver print. It carries in the chemicals which form the image the seeds of its own decay. For proof, go to any album which contains pictures made ten or more years ago. They are yellowed, from the gradual chemical change going on. And among the older ones it is not difficult to find many which are faded to the point of indistinguishability.

This is one great merit of the newer methods. In the third in which consistutes the carbon print there is nothing but carbon and gelatine. In the other the image is nothing but metallic platinum. There is nothing in either which is subject to chemical change. The image is absolutely enduring and unchanging. Nothing will destroy it except it also destroys the paper or whatever it may be mounted upon. There can be no discoloration, no fading, as in the silver print, and on this account alone they should be preferred by all who have pictures made.

The progress of photography from the standpoint of art is no less great than that which has taken place in its processes. Compare the portraits made back in the '70's, or even a dozen years ago, with the works of art which the best photographers turn out at present. Thirty years ago people insisted on having a front view every time. More than that, they insisted on having the hands show, as though their images were of more importance than the lineaments of the face. And the positions which the sitters either took of their own desire or were forced into by the photographer, who had learned the processes of his art "by the rule of thumb," and had no training and less knowledge of true art! The result was too often a caricature.

There is a curious survival of the earlier years of the art in the minds of many people. It is, that a picture may turn out good or poor, as a matter of luck. In the early days, when the great majority of operators knew but little of chemistry, and not much more of photography, the outcome of an attempt at picture making was to each an unknown quantity. Progress, proper preliminary technical education, the furnishing of pure chemicals for photographic work, and other factors now make the result as accurate as the operations of a machine.

The greatest drawback to the artistic progress of photography is, unfortunately, the sitters themselves. It is a simple statement of fact, not an aspersion, to say that the majority of the American people know nothing of the canons of art. They look upon the photographer as a mere mechanic. They are unwilling to trust him to make a pose, to take the view from the angle which his professional eye sees will make the most characteristic portrait, or to allow him to use shade in the picture according to his judgment. Most people seem to think there should be no shadows at all in the face—and there is where their art-ignorance sets at naught the efforts of the best photographer.

The hardest part of the photographer's task is with patrons who want good work, but have not the artistic knowledge to know it when they see it. When next you patronize the photographer, select a good one, and let him make such a portrait as he wishes. You may not like it as well as you would another, but be assured, if the artist knows his art—and you should go to none other—the result is a work which those better versed than yourself will admire, even if you do not.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

PURE RYE WHISKEY

4 Full Quarts for $3.20

Direct from Distiller to Consumer.

Our entire product is sold direct to consumers, thus avoiding middlemen's profits and adulteration. If you want pure Whiskey, our offer will interest you.

We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven-Year-Old Double Copper Distilled Rye Whiskey for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it is not satisfactory return it at our expense and we will return your $3.20.

Our Distillery was established in 1866. We have enjoyed 33 years' continual growth until we now have one hundred and sixty-five thousand customers throughout the United States who are using **Hayner's** Whiskey, which is an evidence of true **merit.** We give you absolutely **pure** Whiskey at the lowest possible cost. Such Whiskey as we offer for $3.20 cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

References—State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, or any of the Express Companies.

Orders for Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., New Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must call for 20 quarts by freight, prepaid.

WRITE TO NEAREST ADDRESS.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO. 226-232 W. Fifth St., Dayton, Ohio. 305-307 S. Seventh St., St. Louis, Mo.

We guarantee the above Company will do just as it agrees.—EDITOR.

Publishers' Column

1901—Colonial Calendar—1901.

We have a few Blade 1901 Calendars left, and while they last will send to any of our subscribers who will send 10c in stamps to cover cost of mailing. These calendars consist of two beautifully colored Colonial designs, and a third sheet, on which the calendar is printed. As the colored designs have no printing on them, they are suitable for framing, and when framed cannot be told from genuine water color paintings.

NICKEL SILVER TABLEWARE.

Looks Like Silver, Wears Like Silver, Sounds Like Silver.

We now offer to our subscribers (and Blade subscribers only, remember) nickel silver tableware at prices lower than ever before, and much below the regular retail prices. These goods are made of 21 per cent nickel silver, are hand burnished, and for appearance and durable wearing qualities are unequalled. These goods are becoming very popular with all classes of people.

½ doz. Tea Spoons	$ .75
1 doz. Tea Spoons	1.20
½ doz. Dessert Spoons	1.00
1 doz. Dessert Spoons	1.90
½ doz Table Spoons	1.20
1 doz. Table Spoons	2.25
½ doz. Dessert Forks	1.00
1 doz. Dessert Forks	1.75
Sugar Spoon	.50
Butter Knife	.50

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Waltham and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $6.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 10-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Different.—"What a hideous hat Hilda has on!" "Why, that's the latest style." "Oh! Isn't it sweet?"—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

He—"What did your mother say about our engagement?" She—"Oh, she said it is all right so long as there is nothing serious."—Harper's Bazar.

She—"He's quite a rising young author. He goes in for realism, you know." He—"Yes; but he hasn't realized on his writings to any extent."—Philadelphia Record.

"Can you let me have that ten dollars you owe me?" said Thornton to Perkasie. Perkasie shook his head. "But I really need the money." "Do as I did—borrow."—Puck.

"Mr. Hammernote says that his music is his whole existence," said Maude. "Dear me," answered Mamie, "what hard lives some geniuses have, don't they?"—Washington Star.

Griggs—"Buffum says he enjoys a sleigh ride better than anything in the world." Briggs—"I shouldn't wonder. Buffum is a fellow who never is happy unless he is miserable."—Boston Transcript.

He Jests at Scars, Etc.

"Yes," the old beech tree sighed,
"I know I'm an easy mark,
Lovers for ages have carved their names
Deep in my yielding bark."
—Chicago Tribune.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS,

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit such pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

9885—Men's Pajamas.

Sizes, medium and large. A standard design, widely recognized as the most comfortable garment for night-wear for men. Silk and pongee are the choice of

materials, and next to them come twilled silk and linen fabrics. Cotton cheviots are much liked for summer use, and natural wool or French flannel for the cooler weather. The edges are plainly finished with hems and the front of the blouse is fastened with buttons and loops.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

1994—Gallatin Skirt.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years. The Gallatin skirt is circular, with some fullness at the back, and has nine half-inch plaits

each side of the front; these end about nine inches from the hem, giving the skirt a pretty effect. This design is especially desirable for soft silk or woolen goods, also cotton goods.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1980—Mora Shirt Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The ever popular shirt-waist is again on hand. The new cut for this season is shown in the "Mora," a stylish, plain design, having a little fullness at

the neck and the belt in front, and a plain one-piece back, with four tiny tucks at the belt. The sleeve is a full one-piece shirt sleeve, open at the cuff. A fitted lining is given.

Dramatic Scene.

Guiguinto, Province of Bulacan, P. I., Feb. 28.—The concluding scene of the commission's visit yesterday to the province of Bulacan was most dramatic. General Grant presented Serapio with a flag which once belonged to General Grant's father. The Filipinos received the flag enthusiastically, swore loyalty to the United States and cheered General Grant and the commissioners.

THE INAUGURAL

Addresses of President McKinley and Vice President Roosevelt.

Washington, March 4.—President McKinley's inaugural address, delivered today, upon the occasion of his second induction into the office of the chief majestracy was as follows:

My Fellow Citizens:—When we assembled here on the fourth of March, 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our currency and credit. None exists now. Then our treasury receipts were inadequate to meet the current obligations of the government. Now they are sufficient for all public needs, and we have a surplus instead of a deficit. Then I felt constrained to convene the Congress in extraordinary session to devise revenues to pay the ordinary expenses of the government. Now I have the satisfaction to announce that the Congress just closed has reduced taxation in the sum of forty-one million dollars. Then there was deep solicitude because of the long depression in our manufacturing, mining, agricultural and mercantile industries and the consequent distress of our laboring population. Now every avenue of production is crowded with activity, labor is well employed, and American products find good markets at home and abroad.

Our diversified productions, however, are increasing in such unprecedented volumes as to admonish us of the necessity of still further enlarging our foreign markets by broader commercial relations. For this purpose reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations should in liberal spirit be carefully cultivated and promoted.

The national verdict of 1896 has for the most part been executed. Whatever remains unfulfilled is a continuing obligation resting with undiminished force upon the executive and the Congress. But fortunate as our condition is, its permanence can only be assured by sound business methods and strict economy in the national administration and legislation. We should not permit our great prosperity to lead us to reckless ventures in business or profligacy in public expenditures. While the Congress determines the objects and the measure of appropriations, the officials of the executive departments are responsible for honest and faithful disbursement and it should be our constant care to avoid waste and extravagance.

Honesty, capacity and industry are nowhere more indispensable than in public employment. There should be fundamental requisites to original appointment and the surest guarantees against removal.

Four years ago we stood on the brink of war without the people knowing it and without any preparation or effort at preparation for the impending peril. I did all that in honor could be done to avert the war, but without avail. It became inevitable; and the Congress at its first regular session, without party division, provided money in anticipation of the crisis and in preparation to meet it. It came. The result was signally favorable to American arms and to the highest degree honorable to the government. It imposed upon us obligations from which we cannot escape and from which it would be dishonorable to seek to escape. We are now at peace with the world, and it is my fervent prayer that if differences arise between us and other powers they may be settled by peaceable arbitration and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war.

Entrusted by the people for a second time with the office of President, I enter upon its administration appreciating the great responsibilities which attach to this renewed honor and commission, promising unreserved devotion on my part to their faithful discharge and reverently invoking for my guidance the direction and favor of Almighty God. I should shrink from the duties this day assumed if I did not feel that in their performance I should have the co-operation of the wise and patriotic men of all parties. It encourages me for the great task which I now undertake to believe that those who voluntarily committed to me the trust imposed upon the chief executive of the republic will give to me generous support in my duties to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States" and to "care that the laws be faithfully executed." The national purpose is indicated through a national election. It is the constitutional method of ascertaining the public will. When once it is registered it is a law to us all, and faithful observance should follow its decrees.

Strong hearts and hands are needed now, and, fortunately, we have them in every part of our beloved country. We are reunited. Sectionalism has disappeared. Division of public questions can no longer be traced by the war maps of 1861. These old differences less and less disturb the judgment. Existing problems demand the thought and quicken the conscience of the country, and the responsibility for their presence as well as for their righteous settlement rests upon us all—no more upon me than upon you. There are some national questions in the solution of which patriotism should exclude partisanship. Magnifying their difficulties will not take them off our hands nor facilitate their adjustment. Distrust of the capacity, integrity and high purposes of the American people will not be an inspiring theme for future political contests. Dark pictures and gloomy forebodings are worse than useless. These only becloud, they do not help to point the way of safety and honor. "Hope maketh not ashamed." The prophets of evil were not the builders of the republic, and in no crisis since have they saved nor proved it. The faith of the fathers was a mighty force in its creation, and the faith of their descendants has wrought its progress and furnished its defenders. They are obstructionists who despair and who would destroy confidence in the ability of our people to solve wisely and for civilization the mighty problems resting upon them. The American people, intrenched in freedom at home, take their love for it with them wherever they go, and they reject as mistaken and unworthy the doctrine that we lose our own liberties by securing the enduring foundations of liberty to others. Our institutions will not deteriorate by extension, and our sense of justice will not abate under tropic suns in distant seas. As heretofore, so hereafter will the nation demonstrate its fitness to administer any new estate which events devolve upon it, and in the fear of God will "take accession by the hand and make the bounds of freedom wider yet." If there are those among us who would make our war more difficult, we must not be disheartened, but the more earnestly dedicate ourselves to the task upon which we have rightly entered. The path of progress is seldom smooth. New things are often found hard to do. Our fathers found them so. We find them so. They are inconvenient. They cost us something. But are we not made better for the effort and sacrifice, and are not those we serve lifted up and blessed? We will be consoled, too, with the fact that opposition has confronted every onward movement of the republic from its opening hour until now, but without success. The republic has marched on and on, and its every step has exalted freedom and humanity. We are undergoing the same ordeal as did our predecessors nearly a century ago. We are following the course they blazed. They triumphed. Will their successors falter and plead organic impotency in the nation? Surely after one hundred and twenty-five years of achievement for mankind we will not now surrender our equality with other powers on matters, fundamental and essential to nationality. With no such purpose was the nation created. In no such spirit has it developed its full and independent sovereignty. We adhere to the principle of equality among ourselves, and by no act of ours will we assign to ourselves a subordinate rank in the march of nations.

Fellow citizens, the public events of the past four years have gone into history. They are too near to justify recital. Some of them were unforeseen; many of them momentous and far-reaching in their consequences to ourselves and our relations with the rest of the world. The part which the United States bore so honorably in the thrilling scenes in China, while new to American life, has been in harmony with its true spirit and best traditions, and in dealing with results its policy will be that of moderation and fairness.

We face at the moment a most important question—that of the future relations of the United States and Cuba. With our near neighbors we must remain friends. The declaration of the purposes of this government in the resolution of April 20, 1898, must be made good. Ever since the evacuation of the island by the army of Spain the executive, with all practicable speed has been assisting its people in the successive steps necessary to the establishment of a free and independent government prepared to assume and perform the obligations of international law which now rests upon the United States under the treaty of Paris. The convention elected by the people to frame a constitution, is approaching the completion of its labors. The transfer of American control to the new government is of such great importance, involving an obligation resulting from our intervention and the treaty of peace, that I am glad to be advised by the recent act of congress of the policy which the legislative branch of the government deems essential to the best interests of Cuba and the United States. The principles which led to our intervention require that this fundamental law upon which the new government rests, should be adapted to secure a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, of observing its international obligations, of protecting life and property, insuring order, safety and liberty, and conforming to the established and historical policy of the United States in its relation to Cuba.

The peace which we are pledged to leave to the Cuban people must carry with it the guarantees of permanence. We become sponsors for the pacification of the island and we remain accountable to the Cubans, no less to our own country and people, for the reconstruction of Cuba as a free commonwealth on abiding foundations of right, justice, liberty and assured order. Our enfranchisement of the people will not be completed until free Cuba shall be a reality, not a name; a perfect entity, not hasty preferment bearing within itself the elements of failure.

While the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified on February 6, 1899, and ratifications were exchanged nearly two years ago, the Congress has indicated no form of government for the Philippine islands. It has, however, provided an army to enable the executive to suppress insurrection, restore peace, give security to the inhabitants, and establish the authority of the United States throughout the archipelago. It has authorized the organization of native troops as auxiliary to the regular force. It has been advised from time to time of the acts of the military and naval officers in the islands, of my action in appointing civil commissions, instructions with which they were charged, of their duties and powers, of their recommendations, and of their several acts under executive commission, together with the complete general information they have submitted. The reports fully set forth the condition of the islands and the instructions clearly show the principles which will guide the executive until the Congress shall, as it is required to do by the treaty, determine "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants." The Congress, having added the sanction of its authority to the powers already possessed and exercised by the executive under the constitution, thereby leaving with the executive the responsibility for the government of the Philippines, I shall continue the efforts already begun until order is restored throughout the islands, and as fast as conditions will permit will establish local governments, in the formation of which the full cooperation of the people has been already invited, and when established will encourage the people to administer them. The settled purpose, long ago proclaimed, to afford the inhabitants of the island self-government as fast as they were ready for it will be pursued with earnestness and fidelity. Already something has been accomplished in this direction. The government's representatives, civil and military, are doing faithful and noble work in their mission of emancipation and merit the approval and support of their countrymen. The most liberal terms of amnesty has already been communicated to the insurgents and the way is still open for those who have raised their arm against the government for honorable submission to its authority. Our countrymen should not be deceived. We are not waging war against the inhabitants of the Philippine islands. A portion of them are making war against the United States. By far the greater part of the inhabitants recognize American sovereignty and welcome it as a guarantee of order and of security for life, property, liberty, freedom of conscience, and the pursuit of happiness. To them full protection will be given. They shall not be abandoned. We will not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the islands to the disloyal thousands who are in rebellion against the United States. Order under civil institutions will come as soon as those who break the peace shall keep it. Force will not be needed or used when those who make war against us shall make it no more. May it end without further bloodshed, and there be ushered in the reign of peace to be made permanent by a government of liberty under law.

Mr. Roosevelt's Address

Upon taking the oath of office as Vice President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt gave utterance to the following:

"The history of free government is in large part the history of those representative legislative bodies, in which, from the earliest times, free government has found its loftiest expression. They must ever hold a peculiar and exalted position in the record which tells how the great nations of the world have endeavored to achieve and preserve orderly freedom. No man can render to his fellow greater service than is rendered by him who, with fearlessness and honesty, with sanity and disinterestedness, does his life work as a member of such a body. Especially is this the case when the legislature in which the service is rendered, is a vital part in the governmental machinery of one of those world powers to whose hands, in the course of the ages, is entrusted a leading part in shaping the destinies of mankind. For weal or for woe, for good or for evil, this is true of our own mighty nation. Great privileges and great powers are ours, and heavy are the responsibilities that go with these privileges and these powers. Accordingly, as we do well or ill so shall mankind in the future be raised or cast down. We belong to a young nation, already of giant strength, yet whose present strength is but a forecast of the power that is to come. We stand supreme in a continent, in a hemisphere. East and west we look across the two great oceans toward the larger world—life in which, whether we will or not, we must take an ever-increasing share. And as, keen-eyed, we gaze into the coming years, duties, new and old, rise thick and fast to confront us from within and from without. There is every reason why we should face these duties with a sober appreciation alike of their importance and of their difficulty. But there is also every reason for facing them with high hearted resolution and eager and confident faith in our capacity to do them aright. A great work lies ready to the hand of this generation: it should count itself happy indeed that to it is given the privilege of doing such a work. A leading part therein must be taken by this, the mightiest and most powerful legislative body over which I have been called to preside. Most deeply I appreciate the privilege of my position; for high indeed is the honor of presiding over the American senate at the outset of the twentieth century."

—Humors feed on humors—the sooner you get rid of them the better—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine to take.

Getting Better?

Are you recovering as fast as you should? Has not your old trouble left your blood full of impurities? And isn't this the reason you keep so poorly? Don't delay recovery longer, but take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It will remove all impurities from your blood and tone up your whole nervous system. Give Nature a little help at this time. Aid her by removing all the products of disease from your blood.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists

Keep your bowels in good condition with Ayer's Pills.

Price 25c. a box.

Write the doctor freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply. Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Senate.—Important amendment to Philippine amendment to army appropriation bill was agreed to. It was amplification of amendment previously offered by Mr. Hoar, laying restrictions upon sale of public lands and granting of franchises and concessions in Philippines. Mr. Morgan (Ala.) continued his speech on both the Philippine and Cuban amendments. He appealed to the committee to withdraw both propositions, maintaining that Congress was treading upon dangerous ground. During the afternoon Mr. Allen severely arraigned Rear Admiral Sampson for indorsements upon application of Chief Gunner Charles Morgan of the navy for promotion to grade of commissioned officer. Conference report upon District of Columbia appropriation bill was agreed to, as was also partial report of conferees on postoffice appropriation bill.

House.—Agreed to a partial conference report on Indian appropriation bill, and sent bill back to conference; defeated conference report on the naval bill on account of item creating assistant chiefs in navy department. Adjournment taken in the midst of violent attack upon the speaker by Congressmen Lentz.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Senate.—Day devoted to debate on the Cuban and Philippine amendments to the army bill, after which voting began on the minor amendments to the measure. All of them were offered by Democratic senators, and all of them were voted down by heavy majorities. Philippine amendment adopted by a vote of 45 to 25. Cuban amendment adopted by a vote of 43 to 23.

House.—Day spent in consideration of various conference reports. Reports on fortification, District of Columbia and military academy bills, the latter containing anti-hazing legislation, were agreed to. Naval bill was sent back to conference after defeat of a motion to concur in the senate's provision for three more submarine torpedo boats. St. Louis fair bill was sent to conference for a settlement of differences.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Senate.—An immense amount of business was disposed of, but not a single point raised was sharply controverted. The river and harbor bill, carrying appropriations of more than $50,000,000, was passed without a word of discussion, and the senate adopted the conference report on the war revenue reduction measure without disturbing the smoothness of the proceedings. Final conference reports were made and agreed to on the diplomatic and consular and the agricultural appropriation bills and another conference on the postoffice bill was ordered. The last hour and a half of the session was devoted to consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

House.—Conference report on the war revenue reduction bill adopted without division. Final reports on the diplomatic and consular and agricultural appropriation bills were adopted. The major part of the day was devoted to the bill to promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service. Although the bill is a House measure, its friends were persistent, and in the face of many difficulties hung on to it with bulldog tenacity and finally forced the bill into such a parliamentary situation that it will be voted upon after five minutes' debate to-morrow.

Washington, March 1.—Senate.—During the greater part of the session the sundry civil appropriation bill was under consideration. An interesting and at times lively debate was participated in on a resolution to discharge the committee on interstate commerce from consideration of the bill requiring railroad companies to make detailed investigations of all accidents involving loss of life on their lines and to report to the interstate commerce commission. No action was taken. The old question as to the reclamation of public lands in the arid and semi-arid sections of the country was brought up, but the efforts to attach an amendment to the measure appropriating money for the work was defeated. Bills appropriating $500,000 for the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, $5,000,000 for the St. Louis Louisiana purchase exposition and $2,000,000 for the Charleston, S. C., interstate and West Indian exposition were attached to the bill as riders. By 35 to 16 the Senate sustained a point of order against Mr. Morgan's Nicaragua Canal amendment to the bill.

House.—Concurred in Cuba and Philippine amendments to the army appropriation bill—163 to 124. Final conference report upon the Indian appropriation bill was adopted and a number of minor bills were put through the final stages. The conference report on the St. Louis exposition bill (which agreed to Sunday closing) was agreed to and the bill was sent back to conference. A motion to concur in the Charleston exposition amendment was defeated—84 to 132. The revenue cutter service bill was sidetracked early in the day by a vote of the House.

Washington, March 2.—Congress remained in session nearly twenty-four hours throughout Saturday afternoon, Sunday night and Monday morning, it being recorded as the legislation of March 2. All the great appropriation bills were gotten through, and thus the need of an extra session was obviated.

A CRAVING.

Nature Hints to Us of Food That is Needed.

It is interesting to know that food alone, if of the right kind, will surely cure most diseases.

A young lady in Corry, Pa., was seriously ill as the result of two serious falls, and from overwork, was an invalid for five years. She says: "It was impossible to gain strength. I had to lie down most of every afternoon whether I had company, work or pleasure I wanted ever so much to enjoy.

"Two months ago I began taking Grape-Nuts Food and experienced a gain in strength at once. In less than a week I did not require more than an hour's rest, and now when I have eaten my dinner, of which Grape-Nuts forms the most part, I am not obliged to go to bed, but go to work or play instead. I am always hungry for Grape-Nuts, for they satisfy some craving I can scarcely define.

"A friend of mine is nursing a five months' old baby, she is inordinately fond of Grape-Nuts Food but found it necessary to forego the luxury of the usual amount because it increased the flow of milk so much as to cause discomfort."

Name can be given by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich

Hood's Pills

Do not gripe nor irritate the alimentary canal. They act gently yet promptly, cleanse effectually and

Give Comfort

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

HOW TO KEEP HOGS FAT.

The value of a hog depends upon its weight. Its weight depends upon the amount of food it assimilates and converts into flesh. If its digestive organs become deranged, the food it takes is wasted, and it loses flesh. A single day's sickness is very expensive to its owner. Every consideration makes it desirable to keep it from getting sick. Nearly every disease that affects it is primarily caused by a derangement of the stomach, liver, kidneys or bowels. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is a scientific combination of remedies that regulate these organs. If administered to hogs in their food once or twice a week, it will keep them healthy and enable them to resist attacks of diseases to which they are exposed. When the cost of a day's sickness of a single hog is considered it is much cheaper to add the slight cost of an occasional dose of this medicine than to take the risk of the whole herd being sick. A can of

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE

will keep a herd of 50 hogs in good health for a month. Insurance of freedom from sickness and extra flesh gained by perfectly healthy hogs will pay for the medicine twenty times over. Don't wait until your hogs are sick, but keep them healthy.

Rachel Ray, Charlotte, N. C.:—"Cholera appeared among the hogs in my neighborhood and several of mine were sick. By advice of my daughter I gave them Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. In eight hours they commenced to improve, and I lost none of them. I have been keeping house for thirty years, and I have lost more or less hogs and chickens by cholera every year, but since I commenced using Black-Draught on them I have lost none."

If your dealer does not keep it, send 25 cents to the laboratory of the Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a half pound air-tight can of the medicine will be mailed to you. A 10 pound can costs $1.50. For advice in cases requiring special directions, and illustrated book on Stock and Poultry diseases, address the manufacturers.

EVARTS DEAD.

The Eminent Lawyer and Noted Statesman Passes Away.

New York, Feb. 28.—William M. Evarts died at his home in this city to-day.

Mr. Evarts was 83 years old. His death was caused by pneumonia. For several years past he had been without the use of his eyes, and was otherwise so feeble that he was unable to leave his home. Up to the time of death he was the nominal head of the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, although for many years he had not been in active practice.

Soon after 4 o'clock this morning, Mr. Evarts suffered a relapse which caused him to sink rapidly. He had not rested well during the night and morning. The doctor and the nurse were put to their utmost resources, but they could not prevent the patient from sinking into unconsciousness at 6 o'clock. He became weaker and weaker until he breathed his last at 10 minutes after 9 o'clock without regaining consciousness. From the time he became unconscious, the dying man's wife and children were with him in the room. There were four daughters and the same number of sons. The latter are Allen, Sherman, Rev. Dr. Prescott and Maxwell Evarts, and the daughters are Miss Mary Evarts, Mrs. Beaman, Mrs. Tweed and Mrs. Scudder.

William Maxwell Evarts was born February 6, 1818, and was consequently but a few days advanced into his 84th year at the time of his death. He was the son of Jeremiah Evarts, and a native of Massachusetts, having been born in the city of Boston. He graduated from Yale in 1837, and among his classmates were several others who attained national renown. After his graduation, Evarts became a student of the law under the tutelage of Justice Story and Prof. Greenleaf and was admitted to the New York bar in 1841. He rapidly rose to prominence in his profession and while deputy district attorney, from 1849 to 1853, he became conspicuous by his prosecution of persons engaged in filibustering expeditions to Cuba. In 1853 he was counsel for the state of New York in the celebrated Lemmon slave case. In the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson he was associated with Henry S. Stanberry in behalf of the defendant, and in 1872 he was counsel for the United States before the arbitration tribunal at Geneva. Among other noted cases in which he was either leading or associate counsel for one side or the other, were the Parish will case; the will case of Mrs. Tyler, mother of President John Tyler; in the Beecher-Tilton trial as senior counsel for Henry Ward Beecher, and as advocate on the Republican side before the electoral commission in 1877.

While Mr. Evarts reached great distinction in his profession he consented only in a few instances to accept public office. For a short time in 1868 he was attorney general in President Johnson's cabinet. He accepted the portfolio of state in President Hayes' cabinet in 1877, serving the entire four years of that administration. In the latter part of the eighties he was elected to and served one term in the Senate of the United States. After his retirement he devoted himself again to the active duties of his profession. As a public speaker Mr. Evarts took high rank, all his productions showing great learning and polish.

HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

Sampson's Letter.

Boston, Feb. 27.—Rear Admiral Sampson, in referring to his letter to the navy department relating to the commissioning of warrant officers, said that he had expressed his views solely in the interests of the service as he had come to know it and appreciate its requirements after a lifetime of duty aboard ship and ashore.

"The letter was an official communication," he said. "As an officer in the navy I am forbidden by the regulations to discuss it in any way for publication."

MINE CAVED IN.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Feb. 27.—With a roar like the rattle of musketry, several acres of land and one dwelling in Laurel Run borough sank into the earth over the Red Ash mine workings Monday night. The real result of the cave-in will not be known until the spring rains remove the frost from the ground, when it is feared the ground will settle many feet more and involve the entire town.

The house which was partially wrecked was occupied by John George and Owen Owens and their families. They were aroused from their slumbers by the sounds of cracking walls and falling plaster, and fled to the house of a neighbor.

All the wells in the neighborhood are dry, the cave-in having cracked the bottoms and let the water into the mine. Jagged cracks completely covered the large area affected. A tree under which one of the fissures several inches in width extended was split in two.

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No. 707—Extension Top Surrey, with double foldon. Complete with curtains, aprons, lamps and pole or shafts. Price, $80. As good as sells for $40 more.

No. 189—Dash Buggy. Fine, well built vehicle, complete with shafts and top. Price, $37.50. Send for catalogue.

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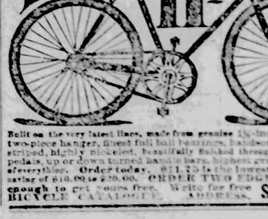

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Send 10 cents to pay postage and we will send you the Missouri Valley Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

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I wish every person in the U. S. suffering with FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS to send for one of my large-sized 16-ounce bottles FREE.

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Sundries and tires at half price. We ship anywhere on approval and trust first user. Write at once for our special offer and terms. Do not buy a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you get our catalogue and learn our unheard of offers and low prices. Tires, coaster brakes, lamps, cyclometers, parts, repairs and sundries of all kinds at half usual prices. Do not wait. Write today.

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Will be advanced to any person who can prove that he has been cured of Rupture by using the NUMBERED system. Send for circular and testimonials. Address with name and number, DR. W. S. RAGER, 27 N. Eighth St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

FREE TO LADIES

Dr. Boothby's Safe Remedy CANNOT FAIL. Address P. O. Box 1, Cincinnati, O.

MAJOR WHITTLE DEAD.

East Northfield, Mass., March 4.—Major Daniel W. Whittle, formerly of Chicago, and for many years the friend and associate of the late Dwight L. Moody, died to-day. He was 60 years of age.

GUNNER MORGAN, OF THE NAVY.

This sketch of the ambitious young warrant officer whose social fitness for the wardroom is questioned by Admiral Sampson, was made by Artist William Bengough, at Havana. Morgan was then superintending the investigations made into the causes of the sinking of the battleship Maine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. "100 Doses One Dollar."

Hood's Pills

Cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the intestines. 25c.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNG FOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

THE TEMPLE OF FAME.

"How far away is the Temple of Fame?"
Said a youth at the dawn of day;
And he toiled and dreamed of a deathless name;
But the hours went by and the evening came,
That left him feeble, and old, and lame,
To plod on his cheerless way.

"How far away is the Temple of Good?"
Said a youth at the dawn of day;
And he strove, in a spirit of brotherhood,
To help and succor, as best he could,
The poor and unfortunate multitude
On their hard and dreary way.

He likewise strove with adversity,
To climb to the heights above;
But his dream was ever of men made free,
Of better days in the time to be,
And self was buried in sympathy—
He followed the path of Love.

He was careless alike of praise or blame;
But, after his work was done,
An angel of glory from heaven came
And wrote on high his immortal name,
Proclaiming this truth, that the Temple of Fame
And Temple of Good are one.

For this is the lesson that history
Has taught since the world began;
That those whose memories never die,
That shine like stars in our human sky,
And brighter grow as the years roll by,
Are the men who have lived for Man.

Don't Get Proud of Yourself.

After all, what is fame? Whether it means the winning of riches or honor, if one is dependent on public acclaim for encouragement or happiness—if one plumes oneself on being superior to ordinary mortals, there comes a time "to reap an aftermath of youth's vainglorious deeds," and to pass unnoted in the throng. New faces, new achievements wipe out the old, and like the song the children sing, "the last is best of all the game."

The dear public is a fickle jade. No one is building arches to Dewey these days or contributing dimes to present him loving cups and houses. The admiral took unto himself a wife and forthwith hied himself to the desert of oblivion. Hobson may safely travel from Maine to California without protection and he will go unkissed.

Funny thing, this human nature. We rush like a flock of panic stricken sheep to do homage to some one whirling in the circle of success, but unless he "keeps a-doing" suddenly his feet of clay are discovered peeping from his shining raiment, and the flock is off in the opposite direction to bow before another god.

At present we seem to be all out of heroes, though during the winter Minister Wu has been the star attraction of every function he attended. He has been lauded to the skies as a diplomatic and brilliant politician. He has been allowed to ask the most impudent questions, and to make the most impertinent remarks to and about American women. He has been wined and dined to his heart's content, and all this time, in his secret mind, the mind whose depths are only fathomed by the wily Mongolian himself, it is safe to wager that he despises all nations save his own. Of late, little whispers have been floating through the air that the astute gentleman is becoming afflicted with the pride that goeth before a fall. So far, it is just a tiny zephyr, but the weather vane of his popularity wavers toward the northward, indicating which way the wind may be turning.

George Washington and Abraham Lincoln are perennial. When there is a lack of modern demigods, the memory of their glorious deeds is revived and rightly held up as precepts to the rising generation. When Lincoln lived, and even during his brief term of power, he was probably the object of more abuse, slander and ridicule than any other man in the universe. Both men walked in the valley of modesty. Both men have met with a lasting reward.

"For this is the lesson that history
Has taught since the world began:
That those whose memories never die,
That shine like stars in our human sky,
Are the men who have lived for men."

Fame is as fleeting as April's sunshine. Its rays are warm and filled with promise, till the clouds roll up and then there comes the overwhelming deluge. Only by digging, digging, digging, can one hope to continue to mine the gold.

To be talked and written about is one of the most prevalent cravings of society. What does it amount to? People are nothing but "people." Some are richer, some are nobler, some are wiser, some are honored and some reviled, and yet, they are only "people." The wish to stand well in the eyes of one's fellowmen is a worthy ambition. To sink under the lash of contumely; to hunger for praise; to faint and die for lack of protested appreciation, is to confess to failure and to weakness.

If we do anything we think is good, we want our friends and acquaintances to let us know, and loudly too, that they recognize our ability. Praise is sweet, but ye who riot in its intoxicating incense, remember that one swallow does not make a summer, or one brilliant achievement win lasting glory. Methinks on Olympus the gods hold their sides with laughter when they behold some poor, deluded mortal, drunken with applauded success, daring to rest supine on his laurels. "Vanity of vanity, all is vanity," saith the preacher. Back to the treadmill and plod on toward the summit, the summit which is never reached if a halt is made to listen to the beguiling music of "bravo and bravissimo!"

Human vanity plays many strange tricks. The story is told that Lady Coventry, one of the beautiful Gunning sisters, famed in their time as the handsomest women alive, spent her declining years on a couch with a pocket mirror in her hand—

"Watching day by day
The dust of time that stains her,
The griefs that leave her gray,
The flesh that still enchains her,
Whose grace hath passed away."

When a visitor remarked how greatly she had changed she took to her bed, receiving from behind the closely drawn curtains whatever services she required. History says that ten thousand people went to see her in her coffin.

It needs a well balanced brain to withstand the insidious charm of flattery. "I love worship, I must have worship," is the still, small voice that speaks in the hearts of those who live for laudation. To such as these there comes a bitter aftermath when the worship is withheld.

Fame for the sake of notoriety; fame for the gratification of winning recognition in a crowd; fame that is selfishly sought and when secured is used to retard others in the upward way, is an ephemeral toy that quickly goes the way of all shattered follies.

"There's great changes hez took place in all polit'cle matters," said Lowell in his first series of Bigelow Papers. "Great changes hez took place" in matters other than "polit'cle." What eighteenth century man could have conceived of the remarkable advancement of the nineteenth? How many are there now who can recall, without pausing to think, even the names of those who wrought these wonders? Most of us are compelled to look them up in the Encyclopaedia Brittanica.

We play our little parts, either for good or evil. We are only atoms of the great whole, but our deeds are like a pebble dropped into a stream. The circle it creates spreads outward and outward till it is past our power of recalling. Why should we take credit unto ourselves for what some one a few years hence may do a hundred times better?

Work for the sake of work, not for the glory that may possibly attend its consummation. Sift the chaff from the wheat. Retain only the good grain and forget to be proud.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

THE COZY CORNER

"Mirma, of Saulac," Mich., tells what she has done "about it":

Elizabeth Ayers asks, in The Blade of February seventh, "What are we going to do about" the servant girl problem. This question is being probed to the very core, but as yet with no satisfactory solution, except it may be in individual cases.

Why is it, in so many cases, that our housekeepers are helpless, when another woman—the "hired girl," (as she is called in this country) is expected to do all of the work of an ordinary house? She does it by rising early and working faithfully all day. Should this useful, though not always appreciated, member of the family decide to leave her place for any reason whatever why cannot the mistress do the same tasks, by the same application, until she can procure the assistance of another servant? But, no. She must send forth over the land a lament on the uncertainty of domestic "help." With the strength and in the time thus wasted, any smart woman could do her work—if she would.

Another thing is true: that the middle class of Americans make much more labor for themselves than is necessary, sacrificing comfort to show. If we could live on simple, nourishing food, served plainly, and spend less time doing fancy work, sewing carpet rags and piecing bits of cloth together for quilts, we, as wives, and mothers, would be far happier and find time to teach our daughters how to manage a home; then if for any reason they should be obliged to work in any other kitchen than their own, they would prove a blessing instead of a daily torment to their employers.

For over a year I have been able to do without help in my house and I appreciate the blessing of good health which has come to me as a result and with the loving assistance of my young daughters, I have solved, for one home at least, the problem of "what we are to do about it."

Hurrah for "Mirma," who comes next?

"A Little Mother" sends a pleasant, chatty letter about her home surroundings:

Dear Cozy Corner Friends:—Having enjoyed your letters for years, I send this hoping it may interest some one:

We live among the sand hills of Nebraska, in a nice, big sod house with four windows. Looking to the south over our stock field, we can see a broad meadow, then a creek bordered with willows and across this are rolling hills. On one of these is a large, new house, with barns, sheds, hay stacks, etc., while under the shade of some trees near by, stands sixty or seventy head of cattle.

To the right are a couple of "sodders," as our house is called, and further on is a sheep ranch with large barns and a frame house, surrounded by trees.

From the top of a hill about a quarter of a mile away, one can see hundreds of stacks of baled hay, seven frame and eight sod houses, many barns and sheds and eleven windmills. On clear days, a town fourteen miles away can also be plainly seen. To the northwest are the sandhills with now and then a stack of hay on them. In summer these are covered with wild flowers, and large bunches of cattle and sheep grazing there.

If you would care to hear about our sheep-shearing, I will write again and tell you, as it may be something new to those who have never lived where it is done in such a wholesale manner.

We shall be glad to have more visits from this correspondent.

"Sunshine," Mich., asks for some information which the editor confesses herself to be unable to give, and hopes that some one more experienced in "chicken lore" will send the information requested:

I thought I would come in for a talk this cold, frosty morning and sit by "Indiana Sunbeam" to warm myself, while I tell "Nell" that one or two rows of "cat-stitching" around the hem of a baby's flannel skirt, is a very pretty finish. This can be easily done when one has a minute or two to spare.

Now some one please tell me how I can mark hens so their age can be told? I have been advised to cut off a toe for each year, but that seems too cruel a way, and as my hens are all barred Plymouth Rocks it is impossible to tell one from another without some mark. I am certain some farmer's wife can help me in this matter.

Do not mutilate your poultry. Did you ever realize what suffering it must cause fowls to be carried by the feet head downward? Think how you would feel in a like position.—Ed.

"Mary," Vermont, sends this suggestion for "Indiana Sunbeam:"

There are many ways in which the "Sunbeam" from the Hoosier state can finish the flannel skirts for her baby. Knit, or crocheted lace made of silk, or from fine Saxony yarn is very pretty and washes well.

The nicest way, I think, is to embroider them with white silk across the bottom. For the commoner ones a simple scallop of buttonhole stitch will be sufficient. If desired, the "best" skirt can be embellished with a more elaborate pattern. These skirts, being two yards wide, can be used for many years.

In the wedding outfit of one young lady of my acquaintance, was two under petticoats made from her baby skirts. They were embroidered in beautiful design, about four inches wide and finished at the bottom with a scallop of button hole stitch; under this was a scant ruffle of narrow lace which gave a dainty touch to this garment.

She had worn these but a few times before donning her short clothes and her mother had kept them carefully wrapped in white tissue paper, and over them a covering of dark blue paper, which prevented the flannel from turning yellow and, being securely fastened at the ends was moth proof and did not leave any unpleasant odor in the flannel.

"Lil," Mich., always cheerful, sends one of her characteristic letters:

I wonder if any of my Cozy Corner friends have missed me?

I have been busy turning over the contents of the scrap bag, and left-over-box of cast-off clothing, for materials for rugs and have succeeded in making some that are admired by all who have seen them.

Of the heavy goods I made braided rugs and crocheted those of the softer material. The rags were cut and sewed as for a carpet, some colored for the centers and all with a border of plain black or grey.

Whatever has become of "Dorothy?" Is she never coming to see us again? Why has "Lonely Kansas" forsaken our circle?

To a "Discouraged Woman" I can but say that she has my sympathy and prayers. The only "Don't Worry" club that ever helped me has for its motto—"Work and Pray." Do the best you can, and whenever you can do no more, then pray for help.

I fail many times, but it is only when I try to do things in my own strength, instead of asking help of our Elder Brother. He is so willing to aid us and will do so just as readily when we bring to Him the troubles of our housekeeping, or about our children, as if we asked Him in regard to anything else. I know that many women think they cannot expect Him to help them in such matters, but if you will try it—asking in faith that you will receive the things you ask for—you will see for yourself that it is the best way to cure heart-ache or overcome trouble.

"A Reader" writes that having received a present of a keg of olives, she would like to know if there is any way of using them except as pickles.

"L. M. F.," of Clarksburg, W. Va., would like, for very important reasons, to know the present address of Frank McMurry, who was at one time a contributor to the Cozy Corner.

Wilhelmina, Queen of Holland.

It is seldom that a sovereign ascends the throne amid such universal expressions of good will from the people of all nations, as did the young Queen of Holland—"Little Wilhelmina"—as she is nearly always called, the pet diminutive arising from the hearts of her many admirers.

From the time of her coming of age and enthronization a year ago, for her, nothing but the kindliest wishes have been expressed. At the time of her marriage with Prince Henry of Mecklinberg Schwerin the people of every civilized country were in perfect sympathy with President Loubet, when, in his message of congratulation, he wrote: "It is as though a daughter had left us to be married, but you will ever remain the fair, beloved ward of all civilized nations."

From her babyhood days Wilhelmina's training and education had in view the single object of fitting her for position of Queen of Holland, and so well was this done that she entered upon her onerous duties well acquainted with the affairs of her kingdom, and prepared to deal with them wisely.

WILHELMINA

In addition to these acquirements, so necessary for a queen, she is well versed in letters, and her knowledge of moral and spiritual matters is something unusual in one so young.

During her childhood she was obliged to lead a somewhat lonely life, being by her station, deprived of the companionship of other children, and sometimes she would declare her willingness to abjure her prospects of future greatness for the present joy of playing with those of her own age.

It is related of her that when she found it necessary to administer an unusually severe punishment to any of her numerous family of dolls, of which she was very fond) she would call the culprit the "Queen of Holland, who can never have any good times with the other little girls," and doom her to sit in state, away from the others.

By the wise care and through methods of her mother and the teachers to whom her education was entrusted, she reached her majority a bright, wholesome girl, free from foolish fancies of any kind, with a clear brain, and a healthy mind in a healthy body—all necessary adjuncts of a wise and prosperous reign.

It could not be expected that such a prize would long remain unsought in marriage, and during the first year of her sovereignty no less than eleven royal youths were suggested by the gossips as being suitable material from which to choose her a husband. But having been taught to do her own thinking, this royal maid exercised the prerogative of every woman and made her own choice by following the dictates of her own heart. Her independence of action resulted in the wedding of which the newspapers and magazines all over the world have been giving interesting and illustrated accounts.

Following, so soon as it did, the passing of Victoria, who married for love, it is only natural to hope that Wilhelmina's life will likewise be one of marital felicity, and that her reign may be as long and prosperous as that of England's late ruler.

If money will bring happiness, that of Holland's little queen is secured as she is one of the wealthiest European sovereigns, her yearly income from the civil lists being $15,000,000. In addition to this she has a large private fortune, inherited from her father.

SOPHIE F. WALDRON.

Heiskell's Ointment
quickly relieves and surely cures skin diseases. Get it from your druggist. 50c a box by mail, postpaid.
HEISKELL'S SOAP makes a beautiful complexion. 25 cts.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 531 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
"Your Ointment has cured my little girl of eczema, terrible to look at."—S. S. Frazier, 518 E. Poplar St., York, Pa.

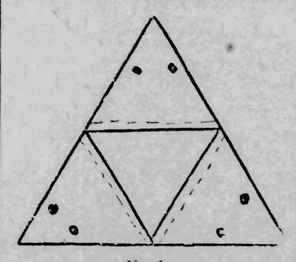
NOW PREPARE YOUR EASTER GIFTS

The custom of exchanging gifts at Easter increases each year and bids fair to become, in time, even more popular than the Christmas giving. The presents are varied according to the taste and means of the giver, but generally are especially valuable as being the work of the donor.

Lent being a good time for doing much fancy work, while the fair workers are enjoying an enforced rest from the gayeties of society, many gifts are made during this season.

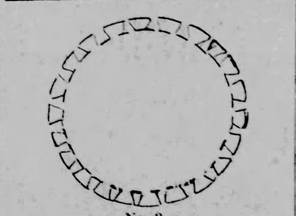
Dainty handkerchiefs, bits of lace, table and toilet sets of embroidery are among the favored articles, while fancy boxes filled with gloves, stationery or candies answer quite as well to express the good will of those who do not care to make expensive gifts.

These boxes are made in different shapes, from heavy water color paper


No. 1.

and decorated in any desired manner. For the case shown in illustration, cut from the water color paper a triangle measuring nine inches on each side. Fold on the dotted lines, making four smaller triangles, and again at the points of the three side pieces turning the ends outward. Tie together with baby ribbon, at the corners, through holes indicated "O" in the cut.

A tiny decoration with pencil, brush,

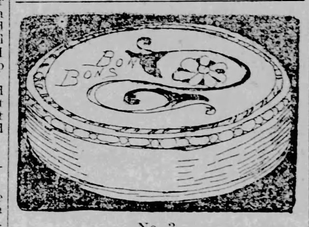

No. 2.

or a picture fastened on with paste, in each point, will add to the beauty of the box, which, when filled with candy, will make a very acceptable Easter souvenir.

The second illustration shows a design of another shape to be used for the same purpose.

Cut from water color paper two circles one within the other, the inner circle to be the size desired for the bottom of the box. Remove the material from the outer circle. Cut the laps, as shown in fig. 2, and turn them up, slightly scoring the paper, if necessary, to make them fold easily.

Next, take a long strip of paper, as wide as the box is to be deep, wind it around a tumbler, or some round object, so it will curve easily, and paste it inside


No. 3.

the laps, fastening the ends in the same way. Around the outside, at the top, paste another strip of paper from one to two inches wide (according to the depth of the box); this is to prevent the top from breaking when the cover is put on, or off.

For the cover, prepare a piece of paper exactly like the bottom of the box, except that it must be a little larger. Weave through the laps a ribbon, just touching the inside with paste to hold it firm. The top and sides can be decorated in any desired manner.

Heart shaped boxes covered with cream colored silk having designs of flowers, etc., in dainty shades of pink and blue, are very pretty and after the original contents of candy are removed will serve to hold stamps or small articles of jewelry. Indeed, there is no end to the variety of uses which an ingenious woman can find for these little souvenirs.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS.

Miss Prudence has to-day the pleasure of introducing to you our "Hoosier School Girl." The Chaperone has but

"HOOSIER SCHOOL GIRL."

one objection to receiving these photographs for reproduction in the column, and that is they add to her desire to meet the originals, a desire that seems impossible to realize.

This must not, however, deter any one from sending a photograph, as a "pictured face" is better than none, and her M. G. R. gallery is a source of great pleasure to Miss Prudence.

While there is not a very large attendance at our "Quotation" party, the selections which have been sent are excellent. "Fern Glendale," O., was the first arrival, coming through snowdrifts one very unpleasant day to show her appreciation of "Ill Nois" (whose party it is) and bringing the following, by "Will Carleton:"

"Boys flying kites haul in their white winged birds;
You can't do that way when you're flying words.
Careful with fire is good advice, we know;
Careful with words is ten times doubly so.
Thoughts unexpressed, may sometimes fall back dead,
But God himself can't kill them when they're said."

"Irma," Nebraska, shows her approval of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," as Oliver Wendell Holmes is frequently called, by sending this selection from his poems:

"Then here's to our boyhood, its gold and its gray,
The stars of its winter, the dews of its May!
And when we are done with our life-lasting toys,
Dear Father, take care of Thy children, the Boys."

Irma also sends this from Young, which is in harmony with the aims of the M. G. R.:

"Who does the best his circumstance allows,
Does well, acts nobly, angels could no more.
Our outward act indeed admits restraint;
'Tis not in things o'er thought to domineer.
Guard well thy thought, our thoughts are heard in heaven."

With the quotations, "Irma" sends the following letter:

I appreciate "Henrietta's" questions and intend to remember that "it does not pay." How would it be if the members occasionally sent a favorite poem instead of a letter, would it not be pleasant?

I would do, if the poem was not too long, but as a general thing Miss Prudence is sure a personal letter from the members gives more satisfaction.

"Coralyn," Wisconsin, sends a prose selection from the great preacher—Newell Dwight Hillis:

"Earth's great achievments represent those whose hearts sang over the tasks. To meet storm with calm, defeat with faith, ingratitude with charity, is not an easy thing. Nothing requires so much wisdom, practice and skill as learning how to live habitually above the distemperatures of life."

Following "Coralyn" comes a stranger—Edith C. Haynes," from New Mexico. She will be a welcome addition to our number, not only from the sympathy she expresses, through her quotation with our work, but as the first representative we have from her state:

"If we have caused one tear the less,
Down sorrow's cheeks to flow,
If we have caused one smile the more
On any face to glow—
Then, friends, our life has not been in vain."

The author of the lines is not given, but they embody a comforting thought for every one.

"S. E. W. K.," Maine, sends as an appropriate recitation for a birthday party, Jean Ingelow's "Songs of Seven." Miss Prudence fully agrees with her, and makes the additional suggestion that for an evening entertainment there can be nothing prettier nor more effective than to have the poem read and each verse illustrated by tableaux. These can be very easily arranged and made very beautiful.

"Twin Sister," Ind., writes: How pleasant it is to have again the old-fashioned letters, and how glad we should be that "fashion" ever repeats itself. My desire for some time has been to be with the M. G. R.s, but I was "in duty bound" elsewhere.

"When hearts are light and life is new"—Ah, that's it! Now that we are spending our happy, youthful days when all life is love, with none of the shadow and pain that will come in after years to keep out the sunshine, let us give kind words and pleasant smiles to those who have found their life dark and dreary.

Do you not think it would give our Miss Prudence a pleasure if each one would write a word or two each week to some one whom they know to be in need of the comfort such letters would bring? Though we may be very busy we could surely find time for this, if we would. Now one thought for your consideration—do you ever think that your life is being molded after some other person's, some one of your acquaintance, or that your influence is thus affecting some one weaker than yourself? Both of these statements are true of us all, and we should keep them constantly in our minds and live accordingly.

"Make Haste," it was nice of you to let us see how you look. It is so much more interesting if we can see the face of the one to whom we are talking.

Did you all receive plenty of valentines? The Blade, which always comes on Thursday, was mine, and I enjoyed it very much.

Miss Prudence wishes to thank "Twin Sister" for a very handsome valentine this year. It was kind and thoughtful of her to so remember the chaperone.

Other letters received will be given next week, as our time for visiting is ended for to-day.

"G. G. G."—In order to receive addresses, for private correspondence, you must have been a member in good standing of the M. G. R. for at least three months. Then send a stamped, self-addressed envelope, and unless requested to withhold the names, they will be sent you. Members who ask for admission only so they may obtain addresses, will be "black-balled" with great promptness. Miss Prudence is very careful to whom she gives the address of any of her girls and must have the assurance that they will be used solely for friendly correspondence and not for any unworthy, or business purpose.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

For February.
ILLI NOIS.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was the acknowledged prince of German poets, one of the most highly gifted and variously accomplished men of the 18th century. He was born in the year 1749 at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, where his youthful years were spent. In 1765 he went to the university of Leipsic, and in 1770, to Strasburg to finish his legal studies, his inclinations then pointing to the law. In 1775 he became privy-councillor, and in 1782 received a patent of nobility. In the following years until 1788 he traveled much in Switzerland and Italy. In 1792 he took part in the German campaign against France, and in 1815 was made a minister of state. After the year 1828 he lived much in retirement, occupied occasionally with poetry, but more intensely and constantly with the study of nature and the fine arts, which from his earliest years had possessed the strongest attractions for him. He died in March 1832, in his eighty-fourth year.

GRETCHEN VON SASS.

2—ANAGRAM.

I am composed of 9 letters. My 1-2-3-4, means bitter; my 2-3, a city in the border of Moab; my 2-3-4, a son of Jether; my 2-3-4-5, a son of Dishan; my 3-4-5, signifies "went swiftly;" my 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9, means "Our Lord Cometh."

C. M. E.

3—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Two men went hunting, and killed a deer, and wanted to weigh it. One of the men knew his weight to be 190 pounds, and the other man weighed 125 pounds. They put a rail across a log in such a position that the light man, sitting on the long end, just balanced the heavy man, sitting on the short end. They then changed places, and the heavy man sat on the long end, while the light man sat on the short end, and held up the deer, and they just balanced again. What was the weight of the deer?

H. H. LEONARD.

4—HALF-SQUARE.

X X X X X X X X
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X

1.—The therial oil that gives the rose its fragrance.
2.—A genus of decapol crustacea.
3.—The result of mixture.
4.—Troughs or spouts.
5.—That which contains metals.
6.—A part of a gun lock.
7.—A ridge of sand found in Sweden.

5 Grand New Sweet Peas.
America—Blood red striped ..... 4 Cents
Giant White—The best white ..... 4 "
Countess of Cadogan—Blue ..... 6 "
Peau D'Espagne—Cream rose 6 "
Salopian—Best scarlet ..... 4 "
5 Separate Full-size Packets, Enough Seed to Sow a Single Row 35 Feet Long.
All for 10 Cts.
Including our Up-to-date Catalogue of Flower Seeds That Grow and a FREE packet of new Climbing Nasturtiums if you mention the name of this paper.
S. Y. HAINES & CO.,
105 Boston Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

8—A short right-angled pipe fitting.
W. P. E.

9—QUERY.

What Grecian philosopher first asserted the double motion of the earth around its axis, and around the sun?

ILLI NOIS.

10—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"O germ, O fount, O word of love,
O thought at random cast,
Ye were but little at the first,
But mighty at the last."

OLD DAN TUCKER.

What They Used To Do:

No. 6—THE "BLUE HOLE."

Do you know where the wild mint grows and the spicy water-cress snuggling close to sedgy banks dips its roots into the cool, clear depths of swiftly running brooks? The grass grows long and lush in places such as these, and not far from the water's edge is likely to be found a tangle of tiny ferns lifting their delicate fronds that sway responsive to the lightest touches of the breeze. In the spring the violets spread a purple carpet spangled with yellow buttercups, and here and there the May-apple plants unfurl their green satin umbrellas to shelter one white waxen child, their only gift of blossom. Jack-in-the-pulpit is never far away and,

"Fair is the canopy
Over him seen
Painted by nature's hand."

In the autumn the golden rod and asters come like brilliant ghosts of dead summer flowers, while along the roadside the sumac blushes rosy-red in answer to the scarlet banners flaunted by the trees.

Within a few miles of the town where lived Lou and Alice, was like fairyland. It was a country of brooks and springs fed by underground streams. One of the springs, which some one had named the "Blue Hole," welled up from the center of a pond whose waters turned the wheel of an old mill standing on its bank. The surface of the pool was as smooth as glass, and the quiet of the place was broken only by the music of the fall as it rushed upon the mossy, creaking wheel whirling it round and round.

It was the chums' delight to fill a basket with good things to eat, and to spend a day in this spot of fascination. They frequently made expeditions into the woods and "meadows pied with daisies," and in fear of possible tramps, they armed themselves with a huge, rusty Colt's revolver—unloaded—and a gleaming dagger, a cherished treasure of Lou's father. There was a legend that the bowie-knife had belonged to Wild Bill, a one-time desperado of the western plains, and on its blade were some tiny blemishes that the girls were sure were stains of blood. About it they wove tales of gore and deeds of valor. Armed with these weapons of defense, they felt it safe to go far afield, and during the pleasant weather they scoured the country for miles around.

The morning chosen for the Blue Hole outing promised to be one of summer's fairest days. They seldom made plans ahead and had been driving idly about the town, when suddenly they felt that a picnic was the only thing to make them happy. The horse they drove was the gentlest of his kind, but he could go like the wind when he understood that his passengers were in a hurry. Old Ward had a peculiar rocking gait, and when one saw him pacing up the street, he looked like a ship tossed from side to side by a stormy sea. The intelligent animal knew about everything that went on in the phaeton he was drawing. When he was allowed to drop into a walk—which was very seldom—he always had both ears turned back so that he might not miss a sentence of interesting conversation. At the word of command, he was up and off like a rocket, and the carriage was centrally on two wheels when it turned a corner.

When Alice and Lou had once made a decision they did not stand long on the order of their going. It was only a few moments' task to pack some luncheon, and with this stored safely, together with their array of rods, they were soon driving over rural roads bordered with brambled, grey stone walls and pastures sweet with clover. But the promise of the morn was broken. On the western horizon low-lying, dark clouds appeared, steadily creeping up inch by inch, while now and then a far-off roll of thunder rumbled, a warning of the storm's arising. There was that all-pervading calm that presages the breaking of the tempest. The birds were flying close to the ground. Every sound of human life echoed through the brooding quiet with distinctness that was startling.

"Do you think it is going to rain?" Alice questioned, scanning the threatening clouds with an anxious look.

Lou prided herself on being wise as to the weather. She glanced at the sky in a careless manner, and then remarked: "Oh, it only threats. Don't be a fraid-cat, the storm is passing over."

Alice accepted her decision without contradiction, and they proceeded on their journey, occasionally enjoying the excitement of a race with an approaching wagon.

"We can beat us," Lou said with pride as old Ward rocked along, leaving all those who attempted to pass, in the dusty distance.

The faithful horse seemed disturbed at going so far away from home, and kept twisting his head around in mute protestation as if to tell the girls they should seek shelter. Animals know instinctively when the elements are revolting, and feel responsible for the safety of his charges.

"Go on Ward," commanded Alice, who was driving, slapping the reins on the steed's broad back.

It is the part of dumb creatures to obey implicitly, the horse plodded patiently along the road, though at every turning he tried to take the homeward way.

At length they reached their destination. The carriage was driven into the shelter of a covered passage leading to the door of the flour-powdered mill. The girls scrambled from the phaeton and sprang into a bed of mint whose bruised leaves sent forth a pungent fragrance. They gathered great bunches of the spicy herb, and then passed to inspect a tiny stream almost concealed under a net work of marsh grasses through which, now and then, they caught glimpses of the darting, speckled trout who were its safety people. But they had little thought for fishing. They had come out to peer into the Blue Hole's azure depths, and to try to discover the gold watch that tradition said lay gleaming in some deep down crevice.

"It's a bottomless pit," said Alice solemnly, when at last they stood on the ragged wharf that was built out to the edge of this mermaid's dwelling. The story goes that the Blue Hole reaches through to China, and it is like a vision

of a fairy queen's palace to look into that glistening well, almost as brilliantly shaded as the blue that flutters jewel-like on a peacock's breast. There are touches of silver adown its rocky walls and green water vines wave to and fro beneath the mirrored surface.

The girls threw stones into the spring, watching them sink lower and lower, until they too were silvered, and finally passed from sight beneath the tangled vegetation.

All of this time the storm clouds were piling up in ugly looking thunder heads that now and then were rent and torn with lightning. The wind awoke from its slumber with a moan, then seemed to stretch itself, real, gathering its terrific strength, pounced upon the trees, tossing their branches to and fro as if they were only feathers. Afar off in the distance the rain fell like a curtain, ever coming closer, till the sun, grown despairing of the contest, veiled its glory, and cast a sombre, yellowish light over hill and dale.

Alice was the first to realize what was coming.

"It is too going to rain, she exclaimed triumphantly, returning to their former discussion.

No sooner had she spoken than her prophecy was fulfilled. Like advance guards of the deluge, great drops splashed down, making circles on the mill-pond's breast.

"Come on, well have to run," she shouted. Her voice was lost in the roar of the tempest, but Lou understood, and together they scurried like rabbits to the shelter of the mill where Ward stood champing his bit and stamping uneasily.

"Isn't this fun," they cried, establishing themselves comfortably and preparing to spread their luncheon.

Crash, bang boom, swish! The storm burst upon them in its fury. Their fun turned into terror, but what happened to them will make another story.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

Answers to Puzzles of February 21

1—Jefferson Davis.
2—Blade.
3—Words forming hour-glass, travels, clima, ide, T. O, art Aries, created, centrals, Victoria.
4—2 and 1-4 sq. ft. (See Chat).
5—The oldest university in the world is at Cairo, Egypt, and was founded in or before A. D. 97.
6—French wrote.
7—How many serving-lads must have been unfaithful and dishonest, before "knave" which meant at first no more than "boy," acquired the meaning which it has now?

HIS SECOND INAUGURATION

President McKinley Took the Oath in a Drizzling Rain.

Washington, March 4.—William McKinley, of Ohio, today was inducted into the Presidential office, being the eighth in the illustrious line of Presidents of the United States thus honored by the American people with a second and consecutive term. Simultaneously, Theodore Roosevelt of New York, became Vice President of the United States.

The ceremony that marked this second assumption by President McKinley of the cares of state was most impressive and full of suggestion of the development of the republic during the past four years.

Start for the Capitol.

It was just 10:30 o'clock when the President entered the White House carriage, which was drawn by four superbly groomed horses belonging to the executive stables. With him in the carriage were Senator Hanna, Representatives McRae and Cannon, Secretary Gorteleyou and the members of the cabinet, who took their places in their own carriages, and, with a trumpet blast, the procession started. In one of the carriages Admiral Dewey and Gen. Miles were seated together. They were in full dress uniform. The carriages left the grounds by the east gate, and turned west to Pennsylvania avenue to reach the rear of the escorting column, and then countermarched, passing the White House again at 10:50 o'clock. Grand Marshal Greene and staff were at the head of the line.

A body of picked policemen, handsomely mounted, cleared the way for the escorting column as it swept into Pennsylvania avenue; there was little need, however, for their offices, for the crowd of spectators was thoroughly well behaved and lent itself easily to the necessary restrictions.

A military band from Governor's island, N. Y., had the honor of furnishing the music for the first detachment.

Squadron A, of Ohio, resplendent in black and yellow uniforms, white gauntlets and the red-topped chapeaus allowed as personal guard of honor to the President. The black chargers paced proudly as their riders held them in check to accommodate their gait to the slow movements of the veterans. Immediately behind the Ohio squadron came the carriage of President McKinley.

The progress of the carriage was marked by a continuous roar of applause, men cheering and women waving their handkerchiefs and clapping their hands as the magnificent equipage with its sable coursers rode down the avenue at a foot pace. The President was in high spirits and bowed from right to left to the cheering crowds as he journeyed to the capitol and was hatless most of the time. Senator Hanna attracted much attention as he sat beside the President.

Following this came the carriages containing the members of the cabinet and the committees of the two houses of Congress. Then came Admiral Dewey and General Miles, with their aides and in full uniform, seated side by side in a splendidly horsed carriage. A good deal of enthusiasm was developed as the commanders of the land and seas passed along the avenue.

But a great shout went up as the gray uniforms of the West Point cadets came in sight. Right in their footsteps came the middies from Annapolis and the marching of the latter was superb. Both of the cadet corps had cast off their overcoats and in their spic and span tight-fitting dress coats of gray and navy blue made an admirable contrast to the more heavily clad regulars who now began to march along.

The Eleventh infantry had the right of line of the regulars; a corps of veterans themselves with white gloves, closely buttoned blue overcoats and khaki leggins.

With red lined capes tossed back across their shoulders, the Third regular United States artillery stepped along company front, giving a glorious dash of color to the scene. There was a full regiment of this command.

Now came one of the most novel and impressive features of the whole day's ceremony. Like veterans, at the word of command the Porto Rican battery swung into line of march. They had been resting on Pennsylvania avenue, near Eleventh street, and as the red coated artillery men passed them, they wheeled with beautiful precision into their place without causing a second's delay in the marching line. The crowd sent up a mighty cheer as these soldiers, the infants of the United States army, stepped briskly along, showing their pride and pleasure by smiling faces.

Following the Porto Ricans came a regiment of United States marines. Their brass tipped helmets alone served to distinguish them from the red caped artillery regiment that had passed but a few moments before. They were received with cheers by the watching crowd.

Following the marines came their brothers in the naval service—blue jackets with their flat topped caps, brown leggings and baggy blue shirts. Commander Belknap, of the navy, headed the detachment which consisted of three battalions from the United States warships Dixie, Topeka, Puritan, Dolphin, Sylph, Lancaster and Hartford, all of which were lying in the Potomac just below Washington in honor of the inaugural ceremonies. The jackies passed amid cheers from the watching landsmen, and were followed by a light battery of field artillery, commanded by Capt. Parkhurst, U. S. A. Then the United States cavalry squadron moved forward with sabers flashing. Following the cavalry came a detachment of the hospital corps with stretchers and ambulances.

It was 11:40 when the President, his cabinet and the escort reached the capitol. Mr. McKinley was conducted to the president's room, off the Senate lobby, where he was immediately joined by the House committee of the House and Senate. The admiral of the navy, the general of the army and their immediate staff also entered and exchanged greetings with the commander-in-chief of the army and navy. After the greetings, the President signed the bills which the dying Congress had passed. A great pile of them awaited him. Several bills of minor importance failed. There was doubt about the St. Louis exposition bill. Chairman Tawney, of the House committee, anxiously stood by until the President affixed his signature. It was among the last bills signed. A few minutes before 12 the last bill which was to receive the presidential approval, was signed, and the President and the members of the cabinet entered the Senate chamber.

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health. State Medical Institute, My Dear Friends:—"I want to thank you for my present good health, and my recovery from a bad case of syphilis. I had two big ulcers, my hair was falling out, one of my tonsils was eaten away, and my bones ached as if I had the rheumatism. I was in a terrible condition, and your remedy is all that saved me from a horrible death. I would advise every man that has syphilis to take this cure at once, for it has proven a great health restorer and blood purifier in my case. I had tried all kinds of patent medicines and three different doctors had given me up. They could do nothing for me that take any money. Your treatment was a God-send to me and if you wish to refer any one to me do so at any time. I will be glad to answer any questions and all other sufferers to gain a complete cure as I did myself. I am your sincere friend and former patient, Gust Saurbrine, 835 Lindsay Ave., Toledo, Ohio."

The illustrations above plainly show what this Grand Discovery will do.

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address The State Medical Institute, 947 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

OATH ADMINISTERED TO GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT

Washington, March 4.—Standing upon a spot hallowed by history and in the presence of a distinguished and brilliant assemblage Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, to-day was inducted into the office of vice-president of the United States. The solemn oath, the taking of which places Mr. Roosevelt in the van of a long line of eminent patriots and statesmen, was administered by Senator William P. Frye, of Maine, president pro tempore of the United States Senate. The ceremony was thoroughly democratic, yet, in its very simplicity, profoundly impressive.

The President of the United States was there. Senators and representatives, members of the supreme court of the United States, governors of many states, members of the diplomatic corps, army and navy officers, and men distinguished in all walks of life, were passive participants in the ceremony. The galleries presented a spectacle of marvellous beauty, the hundreds of brilliantly attired women, gay in handsome toilets, lending a color scene to the almost too somber surroundings.

As the new vice-president dropped the hand of Senator Frye, he glanced upward at his wife seated in the executive gallery.

She was the first of whom he thought in this momentous hour; and to her he looked for inspiration.

An instant later, this vigorous American and man of letters and of affairs faced the United States Senate as its presiding officer for the first time. Not a flaw in the induction of the vice-president into office was noticeable. The whole was perfectly planned and beautifully executed.

Members of the congressional inaugural committee, Senators Hanna, Spooner and Jones, in the order named, on his right, and Representatives Cannon, Dalzel and McRae on his left.

As the assemblage again was seated, the new vice president ascended to his desk to deliver his inaugural address. (His address will be found in another column).

The proclamation of the President calling the senate into extraordinary session then was read by the clerk, the direction for the reading being the first official order of the new Vice President.

At the conclusion of the proclamation's reading the Vice President requested the new senators to present themselves at the desk to take the oath of office. The clerk called the names of the senators in groups of four, and as they advanced to the left of the Vice President's desk they were greeted with cordial applause from the galleries.

By direction of the Vice President those entitled to the floor of the senate proceeded to the inaugural platform where the induction into office of President McKinley occurred.

THE PRESIDENT TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE

Washington, March 4.—President McKinley at 1:17 p. m. was sworn in to succeed himself as chief magistrate, on a handsomely decorated stand at the east front of the capitol, in the presence of a surging multitude. It was a sudden transformation from the impressive solemnity of the senate proceedings to the brilliancy and clamor of an outdoor spectacle of mammoth proportions. From early in the day the whole city had emptied its throngs into this vast central plaza, until by noon it was a billowing expanse of humanity, cut here and there by narrow defiles for the uniformed marchers. Massed half way back were the mounted officers of the military escort and the staff, in their brilliant uniforms of the cavalry, artillery and infantry. Off to the left on entering the senate, Troop A, the President's crack organization, sat motionless on their black chargers. Fronting the house wing was the silk-hatted and be-sashed citizens' committee, their horses champing and restless amid the pushing thousands. Back of the glittering front of marshals, generals, aides, with their waving plumes and banners, surged the countless multitude.

A blaze of color was at every hand. Just beneath the Goddess of Liberty, there hung out huge flags to the north, south, east and west. The big dome was surrounded with flags, and further down mammoth flags hung in graceful folds from between the pillared front of the main portico. The huge stand had a front of solid color—flag on flag. And amidst this riot of color and of surging humanity rose the central figure of the decorative scheme—the pavilion sheltering the President and the distinguished assembly about him. It was of Grecian outline, with Corinthian pillars and low-arched roof. The glass windows provided against storm had been removed. From the front of the pavilion blazed the national arms. Just opposite on a raised platform half a thousand cameras were trained on the Presidential pavilion, looking like so many machine guns along a quarter deck.

Just before 1 o'clock a drizzling sleet with hail began to fall, and over the sea of heads went up countless umbrellas, some of them of fantastic color and patriotic hue. The sky turned from gray to black, and the signs looked ominous, but the crowd held its ground unmindful of the lowering sky and slanting hail.

It was just 1 o'clock when the official party came through the main doorway of the capitol. All eyes were strained toward the distinguished groups as they appeared. Usually the President comes among the first, but to-day there was an entire change and instead of having the President wait until all the officials were in place, the presidential party did not appear until all the invited guests had assembled and everything was in readiness to administer the oath. By this time the hail had turned into a steady drizzle of rain, making the officials and ambassadors shift uneasily under the downpour.

When the special guests had been ushered to their seats, there was a momentary lull, and an awe-like silence fell upon the great concourse as it strained to catch the first glimpse of the President.

As President McKinley stepped out upon the portico, in full view of the waiting multitude, a great cheer went up which was echoed and re-echoed until the huge stand fairly trembled with the volume of sound. The President bowed his acknowledgments of the greeting, his face wore a look of calm dignity and contentment. He put on his hat as he stepped into the rain and his overcoat was buttoned high up to keep off the beating drops. He moved across the portico and then pausing at the top of the high marble stairs, again waved his salutations to the continued huzzas.

He Takes the Oath.

With him was Chief Justice Fuller, prepared to administer the oath.

Through the lines of senators and officials, all standing to do him honor, the President proceeded to the central pavilion, going forward to the railing and facing the vast assemblage at close range, again and again bowing his acknowledgment at the tremendous chorus from forty thousand throats. Then he turned and shook hands with Vice-President Roosevelt, while another great cheer went up as the two central figures—McKinley and Roosevelt—stood out above the crowd.

Now again a deep hush fell upon the assemblage as the President and the chief justice advanced to the center of the pavilion. The President removed his hat and then he raised his right hand. In the intense stillness, faintly could be heard the solemn words of the chief justice, and the measured response of the President taking the oath to maintain inviolate the constitution and laws of the United States. He spoke in strong voice, easily heard by those near the front of the stand. His face looked very grave as the oath was pronounced. There was no demonstration as he concluded the oath. Now he turned again to the people and advancing to the rail of the pavilion began his inaugural address. He spoke in rather low tones at first, gradually growing more distinct until he was heard by all those on the stands, and most of those in the front rank of the crowds. He kept his hat off while he spoke. Occasionally he used gestures to emphasize some salient point of his address.

As the President spoke, the pent-up clouds gave out their full force, and the pelting rain came down in sheets, throwing a watery veil over the dripping multitude. Under the pavilion the President was well protected, and there was no faltering in the address as the downpour continued.

As he raised his voice in a rounding phrase for "Free Cuba," there was a mighty shout of approval, and frequently he paused to allow some well turned sentence to receive its tribute of popular approval.

As the President closed his address, the vice-president and many senators grasped his hand in congratulation. Then he returned to the capitol, proceeding to the Senate wing, where a lunch had been spread in the committee room of the committee on military affairs. Here the President was joined by the vice-president, the inaugural committee, distinguished officers of the army and navy, and a number of senators and other invited guests. Half an hour was spent in taking refreshment, and then the President was escorted back to his carriage to join in the parade to the White House.

CUBA'S POSITION.

A Constitutional Convention on Relations With the United States.

Havana, Feb. 27.—The constitutional convention remained in session until 1 o'clock this morning completing the work of drawing up the clauses in the constitution referring to the relations between Cuba and the United States. A public session will be held this evening to sign the following resolutions which have been adopted:

"1. The government of Cuba will not make a treaty or agreement with any foreign power which may compromise or limit the independence of Cuba, or which may permit or authorize any power to obtain by means of colonization or for military or naval purposes, or in any other manner, any foothold or authority, or right over any portion of Cuba territory to be used as a base of operations for war against the United States or against any foreign nation.

"2. The government of Cuba accepts in its entirety the treaty of Paris, in which are affirmed the rights of Cuba, inasmuch as the obligations which are explicitly indicated in these, and especially those which the international law imposes for the protection of life and property, and substitutes itself for the United States in the pledge which they assumed in that sense according to articles 12 and 16? of the treaty of Paris.

"3. Cuba recognizes as legally valid all acts of the military government during the period of occupation, also the rights arising out of them, in conformity with the joint resolution and the Foraker amendment and the existing laws of the country.

"5. The governments of the United States and Cuba ought to regulate their commercial relations by means of a treaty based on reciprocity and with tendencies toward free trade in natural and manufactured products, mutually assuring ample special advantages in their respective markets.

Indiana Arrives.

San Francisco, Feb. 28.—The transport Indiana arrived last evening from Manila, via Honolulu. The Indiana brought 450 sick and seven insane soldiers from various regiments now serving in the Philippines. There are fifteen bodies on board, including those of two men who died during the run from Manila to Honolulu.

GETTING SCARED.

London, March 2.—Mr. Herbert Henry Asquith, M. P., for East Fife, speaking last evening at Coventry on the defects of the British industrial system, said:

"We are seriously threatened in our industrial system for the first time in our history. The exports of the United States now exceed those of Great Britain. The truth is that we have lost our start in the race, and that other nations, both in opening out their material advantages and still more in training the industrial intelligence of their citizens, are everywhere and in all markets, pressing us hard."

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

FREE

A NEW CURE FOR

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing of water, Dropsy, etc. After these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists the Piper-methysticum Forsteni, of the Fanoa Islands River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,300 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.

Rev. John H. Watson testifies in the New York World that it saved him from the edge of the grave when dying of Kidney disease and terrible suffering when passing water. Mr. Calvin G. Bliss, North Brookfield, Mass., testifies to his cure of long standing Rheumatism. Mr. Jos. Whitten, of Wolfboro, N. H., at the age of eighty-five, writes of his cure of Dropsy and swelling of the feet, Kidney disorder and Urinary difficulty. Many ladies, including Mrs. C. C. Fowler, Locktown, N. J., and Mrs. Sarah Tharp, Montclair, Ind., also testify to its wonderful curative power in Kidney and allied disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a sure specific cure and can not fail. Address The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

How to Quit Tobacco.

A TRIAL PACKAGE FREE.

Cured After Using Tobacco 40 Years.

A new remedy has been discovered that is odorless and tasteless, can be mixed with coffee or food and when taken into the system a man cannot use tobacco in any form. It will cure even the confirmed cigarette fiend and is endorsed by mothers who have growing boys addicted to the smoking of cigarettes. A free trial package of the remedy will be mailed prepaid upon application to Rogers Bros. & Co., Medical Co., 1167 Fifth and Race Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio. This will enable any woman to drive foul tobacco smoke and dirty spittoons from the home.

DE WET RETREATS

North From Cape Colony Before the British Forces.

London, March 2.—The war office has received the following from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, March 1:

"DeWet has been forced north over the Orange river, and is now clear of Cape Colony. Two hundred prisoners have been taken, others, who were stragglers, being captured.

"Eighty men of Kitchener's fighting scouts were attacked by superior numbers, and after a prolonged fight and sustaining twenty casualties, surrendered."

The Capetown correspondent of the Times, in a dispatch dated February 27, which describes Col. Plumer's pursuit of Gen. DeWet, which has been continually hampered by heavy rains, says:

"Since Col. Plumer's attack at Wolveknil, February 15, the invaders have behaved like harried hares. The report that DeWet has crossed the river arose from some small parties crossing in a boat at Mark's Drift, where Col. Plumer prevented the crossing of the main commando, and took one hundred prisoners.

"After the capture of DeWet's guns, February 23, the enemy were in full retreat, and ought to have fallen into the hands of the column from Kimberley, but they slipped past in the night, recrossed the railway and are now trying with Hertzog to re-cross the Orange river at Zand's drift, but Hertzog's commando has melted away, the majority having been dispersed or having surrendered.

"DeWet, in his fanaticism, is reported as demented. It is said that he flogs everybody and that Hassbroeck, who still has a compact commando, refuses to co-operate with him."

Expect Botha to Yield.

London, March 2.—The Daily Chronicle says it understands that, in view of the expected surrender of General Louis

GENERAL BOTHA.

Botha, the military authorities have already suspended contracts with some firms for war supplies.

American Axes.

London, March 2.—The war office has made a contract with an American merchant to supply 30,000 felling axes for the British troops in South Africa, English firms being unable to make sufficiently prompt delivery.

The New Governor.

Cape Town, March 1.—Sir Alfred Milner started northward in view to take up his new duties as governor of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony.

PENITENTIARY BURNED.

Lincoln, Neb., March 1.—Nebraska's state penitentiary, three miles from this city, was almost destroyed by a fire which started last midnight. The loss will exceed $300,000. There was no disorder among the convicts who were guarded by militiamen hastily summoned from Lincoln. The main building of the penitentiary was practically new. Nothing was left but the east wing, occupied by the warden, the chapel and a small reserve cell room. Every precaution has been taken to guard the prisoners who were removed to the reserve room under extra guard without difficulty. Lieutenant Governor Savage arranged to have a sufficient number of the National Guard sent to the penitentiary to prevent any escapes being made. The prisoners will be provided for in the reserve cell rooms in the east wing.

One convict, George Pfleuger, lost his life. He was released with the other convicts, and had marched out with them, but went back to his cell for some personal effects. When the ruins began to cool off today, his charred body was found. Pfleuger was serving a sentence for the murder of his wife.

The fire originated in a kitchen of the warden's apartments in the upper story of the main building, almost directly over the office and near the cell house running down from the west end of the yard. From the kitchen the flames spread in all directions gradually eating their way westward through the new cell house and eastward through the main building. The Lincoln fire department responded with hose carts and steamers, and two streams from the pond were soon playing on the flames with the effect, however, of only temporarily checking their spread.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH U. S. V.

Denver, Colo., March 4.—W. C. Clark, secretary of state of Colorado in 1876, met accidental death in the Ward block in this city, yesterday, aged 62 years. He tripped while coming down stairs, and fell to the bottom, breaking his neck.

The Thirth-sixth Arrives.

San Francisco, March 4.—The transport Pennsylvania has arrived with the Thirty-sixth United States Volunteers. Editor Rice, who was deported from Manila by General MacArthur for criticising the government in his paper, is a passenger on the Pennsylvania.

TWO BEHEADED.

These Executions Are Probably All the Powers Will Demand.

Pekin, Feb. 27.—Chih Siu, former grand secretary, and Hsu Cheng Yu (son of the notorious Hsu-Tung) were publicly beheaded yesterday. The street in which the execution took place was guarded by French, German and American troops. The condemned officials were taken to the ground in carts, escorted by a company of Japanese infantry. Chih Siu met his death in a dignified manner, walking from the cart calmly and fearlessly. Hsu Cheng Yu was stupefied with opium. They were both dressed in their Chinese official costumes, without the insignia of their rank.

A crowd of fully ten thousand persons witnessed the execution. The members of the various legations were conspicuously absent, feeling that if they were present they might seem to be gloating over their fallen adversaries. Every power, however, was largely represented by military officials and soldiers and there was also present a staff from each of the foreign powers. Besides these many missionaries witnessed the executions.

The condemned men met death stoically. In each case one blow severed the head from the body. At the time the execution was being carried out the ministers held a meeting and determined on the present intention to draw a curtain over further demands for blood. United States Special Commissioner Rockhill sided strongly with those favoring humane methods, who are Sir Earnest Satow, and MM. Komura, De Colgan and DeGiers, respectively, British, Japanese, Spanish and Russian ministers. Others believe that China has not been sufficiently punished and that men should be executed in every city, town and village where foreigners were injured.

The minority is composed of those who were not here during the siege, with the addition of Dr. Mumm Von Schwarzenstein, the German minister, while those who were besieged here are of a more peaceable frame of mind, including M. DeGiers and Senor DeCologan, both of whom are of the opinion that it is a mistake to let those who had suffered like the besieged ministers did to conduct the peace negotiations with the Chinese. However, it is safe to say that little more bloodshed will be demanded. Another important point that was brought up at the meeting was that of the legation quarters. Mr. Rockhill impressed the ministers by his remarks regarding the protest of Sir Robert Hart (chief of the Chinese imperial maritime customs) against the seizure of his property to increase the area of the legations, saying that the services rendered the powers by the financial representative of China should have prevented the indignities and spoilation inflicted. The feeling is general that Italy should recede from her position and return the property she has taken and that if necessary for her to increase her legation, she should take land elsewhere.

Dr. Mumm Von Schwartzenstein, the German minister, and the Marquis Salgabo Raggi, the Italian representative, expressed high appreciation of Sir Robert Hart, and regretted that matters of state made necessary the taking of lands of the customs officials.

Sir Ernest Satow and Mr. Rockhill thought an exception should certainly be made of Sir Robert Hart's personal property and that the limits of the legation should be defined the same as published.

Reports from the Shen Si province show that suffering due to the famine there is increasing.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

London, March 1.—Sir Ernest Satow and Mr. Conger, after consulting with the missionaries, have decided, according to the Pekin correspondent of the Morning Post, to respect the Chinese proposition made, on the suggestion of M. Pichon, that they should act as representatives of the ministers of the powers to discuss with the Chinese plenipotentiaries the missionary question and the claims of native converts.

"They are," says the correspondent, "that the Chinese are ready to agree to some arrangements for settling this matter. The Russians are taking advantage of the existing situation and are pressing Li Hung Chang hard to rush through the Manchurian convention," says the Pekin correspondent of the Times, wiring to-day.

"More than one power, besides Japan and England, has remonstrated with China against the negotiations that are proceeding at St. Petersburg.

"The time has come when the powers would be justified in interfering in order to prevent China negotiating with a single power, while the peace negotiations remain unconcluded."

Comenting editorially upon its Pekin advices, the Times says:

"The United States and Germany might perhaps be supposed to recognize the mischief China's policy entails, but President McKinley, at all events, seems bent on peace at any price."

RUSSIA'S DEMANDS.

Pekin, March 2.—Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang met yesterday morning and had along consultation over the new demands of Russia regarding Manchuria, which virtually means absolute Russian control, while at the same time China would be responsible should anything go wrong there.

Both the Chinese plenipotentiaries admit that they fear to refuse these demands, although recognizing that compliance means the loss of a province to Russia. They also think that compliance may mean trouble with other powers, for Russia announces that only Russians and Chinese will be allowed to trade there, except at the greatest disadvantage.

Prince Ching will request the advice of other ministers.

Private Calvin, of the Ninth United States infantry, has been acquitted on the charge of manslaughter brought against him for killing a French soldier who was endeavoring to pass a post where Calvin was sentinel.

EMPEROR WILL RETURN.

London, March 4.—The Pekin correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, telegraphing March 2, says:

"The emperor will return to Pekin at the end of March. A body guard is already assembling at Sian Fu.

"The foreign ministers have demanded the death of twelve additional high officials and the punishment of ninety provincial magistrates.

Smallpox has broken out among the allied troops.

Boers Occupy Pearston.

Cradoc, Cape Colony, March 5.—The Boers have occupied Pearston, on the Great Riet river.

VARICOCELE.

Free Trial of a New Home Cure—No Pain, Operation or Loss of Time from Work.

Every man afflicted with Varicocele will be glad to know that he can have a free trial of a new and wonderful method that cures at home, speedily and surely. There is no operation, no pain, no letting of blood, but a quick relief and a rapid, permanent cure. It is such a brilliant discovery, so different from the worthless suspensories and supporters that every man should send at once for a free trial of the method so he may begin curing himself in the privacy of his own home.

By writing to Dr. W. S. Rice, 399 R. Main st., Adams, N. Y., he will gladly mail, prepaid, in plain, sealed wrapper, a free trial of the method that will enable every sufferer to cure himself at home. Do not fail to write at once. Varicocele is a very dangerous disease.

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NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

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CIVIL GOVERNMENT

May Soon Be Established in the Philippines.

Peace Sentiment Is Rapidly Growing--Many Taking Oath of Allegiance.

Manila, March 5.—The character of the measures which the commissioners are privately considering indicate their expectation of the early establishment of a general civil government. Whether President McKinley and Secretary Root are in full accord with them regarding this important point is not known here, but if the situation continues to develop favorably, it is believed that a Philippine government will be created in the course of a few months.

The fact that there have been no insurgent attacks for months, except isolated instances of firing volleys into the towns by marauders who immediately run away at the top of their speed; the rapid spread of peace sentiment in all directions, the large number of those who surrender, and the willingness to take the oath of allegiance on all sides—these and similar considerations, are all regarded as pointing to the virtual establishment of a peace in the near future.

Commissioner Wright has completed the draft of a bill, which will doubtless pass the commission before the end of the week, establishing a department of insular chief of constabulary, the incumbent of which will be appointed by the commission, and will have general control as the chief peace officer in the island. He will be authorized to appoint municipal constabulary chiefs, Americans or natives, for the various municipalities, as well as assistant chiefs. In each of the four districts of the archipelago there will be a constable for each 1,000 inhabitants of each municipality, and not exceeding one officer for each barrio. All the police organized under military control, including those in Manila, will be incorporated in the new department. The act will go into effect immediately on adoption.

GEN. CHAFFEE

Will Return to the Philippines With Most of His Force.

Washington, March 1.—Carrying out the policy inaugurated by the state department when it changed its military force in China into a legation guard, the war department has sent orders to Gen. Chaffee to still further reduce his force. The general now has under his command about 1,800 men, composed of Troops I, K, L and M, Sixth U. S. cavalry; battery F, Fifth artillery, and the Ninth infantry. Although nominally a legation guard, Gen. Chaffee's force is of rather formidable offensive quantity, and not desirous of retaining an unnecessary menace, to the Chinese court and in order to hold out inducements for its early return to Pekin, the United States government some time ago determined upon a further reduction of the American force and the orders went forward. Considerable discretion was left to Gen. Chaffee in the selection of soldiers to remain and it is assumed at the department that the Pekin dispatches announcing that these consist of two companies of the Ninth infantry under Major Robertson are correct. If the other powers represented at Pekin can be induced to follow this policy, it is hoped that a long step will have been effected toward the restoration of normal conditions at Pekin.

It is said at the war department that the arrangements have not yet been made for bringing away the troops from Pekin, and it is believed that this cannot be done before the ice clears out of the Pei river which is usually some time in the latter part of March. The troops are to go to Manila, thereby making good the losses which Gen. MacArthur's command will sustain through the withdrawals of the volunteers who are coming home to be mustered out. It is the understanding at the war department that General Chaffee, who will leave Pekin with these troops, is to relieve Gen. MacArthur of the supreme command in the Philippines.

GOLDEN FLOOD.

Cambridge, Mass., March 2.—According to Prof. N. S. Shaler, Harvard's famous geologist, the world will be flooded with gold within the next forty years.

Prof. Shaler claims that the earth is stocked with gold, and that the new dredging machines which have recently been invented will open up thousands of miles of profitable territory to the miner. In America he estimates there are from 4,000 to 8,000 miles of alluvial plains which contain vast quantities of gold, while in Russia, Africa, India and Australia there will be productions sufficient to flood the market with the precious metal. A conservative estimate, he says, of the gold that is to be secured within the next hundred years is $20,000,000,000. The quantity on the market at the present time will in all probability be quadrupled within the next thirty years, and unless the production is limited by a simultaneous rise in the price of labor serious economical complications will result.

AGUINALDO'S UNCLE

Made Governor of Bulacan Province by American Commission.

Guiguinto, Province of Bulacan, Philippine Islands, Feb. 27.—12:35 p. m.—Jose Serapio, an uncle of Aguinaldo, and formerly an insurgent colonel, has been appointed governor of Bulacan province.

There were several candidates, including two army officers, but the United States commission was unanimously in favor of Serapio, who surrendered during Gen. Lawton's progress northward, and who has since been such a consistent friend of the United States that Aguinaldo published an order degrading his uncle.

There was considerable of a protest against Serapio's appointment, chiefly from a delegation which represented the interest of the friars. The commission announced that it had investigated the allegations made against Serapio and found them to be untrue.

Captain Greenough, of the Forty-first regiment, was appointed supervisor. The other officials appointed were natives. All the appointments, practically, were made on Gen. Grant's recommendations.

Although by reputation Bulacan is not the easiest province to govern, all the local leaders and most of the inhabitants are now friendly to the United States.

The question of the selection of a capital for the province was submitted to the vote of the delegations. Malolos, the former seat of the insurgent congress, is the best town, but Bulacan has always been the seat of the government and was easily first. The ballot was the first free voting in the Philippines, excepting at the town elections, held under military orders. The delegates enjoyed it immensely. Judge Taft in admonishing the delegates, said that since they had the reputation of being gamesters, they must abide by the result and show their capability of abiding by the suffrage.

During the course of his speech announcing the appointments, Judge Taft said nowhere had a military commander shown such benevolent consideration for the interests of the people as had General Grant. The appointment of a native governor indicated the commission's confidence in Tagalos.

FETE AT BALANGA.

Balanga, Province of Bataan, Luzon, March 2.—When the launch bearing the members of the United States Philippine commission appeared off the shore of the mountainous peninsular province of Bataan, it was met by more than a hundred flag-decorated bancos, propelled by from fourteen to eighteen oarsmen, stripped to their waists. On the boats were painted the names of the towns they hailed from and in them were the head men of the villages.

Each flotilla passed the commission launch in review, the oarsmen shouting "vivas." The whole procession then scurried toward the shore, headed by a sail banca towing a canopied barge in which were the members of the commission and their party.

The barge grounded amid a crush of small boats, and the younger natives sprang into the water and dragged it to a point where were wagons hub-deep.

These carried the visitors to dry land, to Puerto Rivas, and thence to Balanga, passing through lines of natives and streets of flag-decorated houses to the military headquarters.

The public session of the commission passed off as previous public sessions had elsewhere.

Notwithstanding the cordial reception it was the unanimous testimony of officers of the Thirty-second infantry that the people of Bataan are backward, untrustworthy and not ready for civilized government. It is also suspected that they are continuing to contribute to insurgents in the adjacent mountains.

General Grant, however, is confident that they will be pacified. He says that scouts will shortly disperse the Bataan rebels. To-day's session of the commission indicated that the Tagals of Bataan are not equal to those of Bulacan intellectually, otherwise they are a strong race. Interest is manifested in the session of the commission, delegations being present from all towns excepting two. The commissioners anticipate the establishment of a successful government. The Thirty-second infantry will shortly sail for home, being replaced by a portion of the Sixth artillery.

FREE-FOR-ALL FIGHT IN THE REICHSRATH

Vienna, March 5.—Fists were again a prominent feature of to-day's session of the reichsrath.

A Czech-Radical, Zarvorka, started the uproar by insisting on making a speech in the Czech language. The acting president, Prade, prohibited him from speaking, whereupon Fressl, a Czech-Radical, rushed up to the presidential chair, snatched the papers from the desk and crumpled them into a ball. A member of the German Peoples party named Malik, sprang upon Fressl and belabored him. Berger, a Pan-German, joined in the fray, and showered blows upon Fressl. Others joined in the fighting and the noice became terrific. The combatants were separated finally and the sitting of the house was suspended.

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Every Package guaranteed to be the best of its class.

No. 1. Bean—"Early Golden Sunrise." Dwarf, Golden Wax, under Nine Inches. Delicious. "Delight." No. 2. Beet—Sweet, rich and tender. Very early. Medium size. Blood red. Summer and Winter. No. 3. Cabbage—"Early Jersey Wakefield." Extra fine Summer, Autumn, Winter. Large as all the rest put together.

No. 4. Cauliflower—"Snow Ball." Early, large and snow white. Extra fine Summer. Autumn.

No. 5. Carrot—"Model." The best garden carrot. No. 6. Celery—"Golden Heart." Beautiful foliage. Tender, crisp, delicious.

No. 7. Sweet Corn—"Early Indiana Wonder." Very large, early, delicious.

No. 8. Pea—"Early Premium Gem." Very early. Large pods. Extra fine.

No. 9. Cucumber—"Model." Fine for pickles. Very productive.

No. 10. Lettuce—"Golden Heart." Solid heads. Tender and crisp.

No. 11. Muskmelon—"Model." Delicious.

No. 12. Onion—"Red Wethersfield." Large, mild, fine flavor. "Yellow Globe Danvers." A famous new variety of mild onion. "Prizetaker." Large, mild, fine flavor.

No. 13. Onion—"Red Weather." Remarkably sweet, tender and mild. "Early Yellow Globe." Large, mild, fine flavor.

No. 14. Parsley—"Extra Curled." Very rich and beautiful.

No. 15. Parsnip—"Improved Long." Medium size, smooth, tender and delicious.

No. 16. Pepper—"Ruby King." Large, mild, fine flavor. "Sweet Mountain." Large, mild, fine flavor.

No. 17. Pumpkin—"Large Field." Large size. Fine flavor. "Sweet and Rich." The best.

No. 18. Radish—"Early Scarlet Turnip." Quick growth. Tender and crisp. "Long White." Largest of its variety. A valuable table sort.

No. 19. Salsify—"Mammoth" sort. Roots all of good quality.

No. 20. Squash—"Hubbard." Large size. Fine flavor. "Early White Bush." Large, mild, fine flavor.

No. 21. Tomato—"Early Ruby." Very early. Very large. Fine flavor. "Perfection." Large, mild, fine flavor. "Early Adams." The best early tomato

A SUFFERING WIFE

Saved by the Suggestion of a Thoughtful Husband.

A man can rarely enter into a woman's sufferings when they are caused by diseases peculiarly feminine. Even when the character of the suffering is graphically described the man cannot appreciate the force of terms for which he has no equivalent in his experience. All he can do is to sympathize and suggest.

But when a woman hears the story of a woman's suffering every word has its just weight with her. Even more, she

reads between the lines of the story and understands the unspeakable anguish and dread begotten of extreme nervousness and weakness. No woman can read the sorrowful story of suffering told below by Mrs. McAdoo, without heartfelt sympathy with her condition and heartfelt gratitude for her cure.

"It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to that of others, hoping it may induce others to avail themselves of the benefit of your invaluable medicines," writes Mrs. R. G. McAdoo, of Whiting, Mississippi County, Missouri. "Nearly a year ago I was taken down with a severe case of sickness. I suffered untold pains and misery such as no one can describe. Was confined to my bed most of the time. I could turn no way without it giving me pain. I was afflicted with falling of the uterus and ulceration. Had a bad drain all the time, and dragging-down pains through my back and hips; no appetite; bowels were costive; had smarting, itching and burning in the vagina all the time. My head and temples, back of my neck, shoulders and sides pained severely. Had kidney trouble, too. I ached all over; had cold feet and hands all the time. I suffered a great deal with pains in both sides, and much tenderness on pressing over the uterus. I was bloated terribly at times in bowels and limbs. I could not sleep; noise it seemed would kill me. I could not get on my feet alone. I cannot describe the constant pain to which I was subject every moment of my life. Was so reduced in flesh and strength that I could scarcely walk across the floor any of the time. I was treated by good doctors, but they just gave me something to ease me for a little while at a time. They said they could not cure me or do anything that would greatly benefit me. My husband suggested one day that I try some of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I asked him to get me a bottle of it. He gave me a tablespoonful, and it soon eased me. He then wrote to Dr. Pierce in regard to my case. We have one of the 'Common Sense Medical Advisers.' Dr. Pierce told my husband for me to take his 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pleasant Pellets,' and also his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Extract of Smart-Weed,' according to directions. I did so, and began to improve fast. If anyone doubts this give name and address. I will always recommend Dr. Pierce's medicines and his advice to all sufferers from diseases to which females are subject. He has been as kind as a father to me; advised me as a child. I believe if my husband had not written to Dr. Pierce last fall and commenced giving me his medicine, I would have died in a short time."

HUSBAND WISER THAN DOCTORS.

When the doctors pronounced his wife's case incurable, it was the husband who suggested the trial of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It was the prompt benefit derived from the use of "Favorite Prescription" that induced the husband to consult Dr. Pierce by letter on his wife's behalf. The result was a complete cure. This result commonly follows a fair and faithful trial of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It was made to cure womanly diseases and it does what it was made to do. It has cured hundreds of thousands of weak and sick women and cured them perfectly and permanently. A great number of these cures have been effected after doctors had pronounced the sufferer incurable and condemned her to a martyrdom of misery for the term of her natural life.

"Favorite Prescription" establishes regularity, dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It cures nervousness, headache, backache and other ills which have their cause in womanly diseases.

"I write to let you know the great benefit I have received from the use of your medicines," says Mrs. Sidney B. Oakes, of Whitmell, Pittsylvania Co., Va. "I am so grateful to you for your advice. When I commenced your medicines I had been treated by different doctors for three months or more, but would only receive partial relief for a short while and then would be worse than before their treatment. Was confined to my bed most of the time. At the time I commenced your treatment my left side was completely paralyzed. Had no appetite, no desire to eat anything; bowels costive all the time. Nerves were all unstrung, so I could not bear the least noise. I also suffered from diseased ovaries and female weakness. But thanks to my Maker and you, after following your advice, I am able to do all my washing, sewing and house work in general. I haven't had a spasm in two months. Left off medicines about one month ago. Didn't think it necessary to continue them longer. I have taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and 'Pleasant Pellets.'"

Every sick woman especially if suffering from disease of long standing is invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sometimes a dealer tempted by the little more profit paid by less meritorious medicines will endeavor to foist on his customer a substitute for "Favorite Prescription." There is nothing just as good for weak and sick women as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

BIG AND GOOD.

"Little and good" the common saying runs, but that things may be both big and good is proven by Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps if the cloth-bound volume is desired or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE ARMY BILL

With the Cuban and the Philippine Amendments Becomes a Law.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The Senate passed the army appropriation bill at 12:45 o'clock this morning, containing the propositions of the Republican majority for the temporary government of the Philippines and for the future relations between the United States and Cuba. Many amendments were offered to both propositions, but were voted down. The original Spooner amendment was amended regarding franchises as proposed by Mr. Hoar, the latter proposition having been accepted by the majority yesterday.

Not since the enactment of the resolution declaring a state of war to exist between the United States and Spain has there been such an avalanche of passionate oratory as the Senate listened to yesterday. Throughout the session the army appropriation bill was under discussion, the controverted question being the Spooner Philippine amendment and the Platt Cuban amendment. Curiously enough the debate was confined entirely to the Democratic side, with one exception. Both amendments were denounced as vicious and pernicious legislation, subversive of the principles of this government and unparalleled in the history of legislative enactments.

The most notable speech of the day was delivered by Mr. Bacon, of Georgia. He had been thoroughly aroused by reports that the Democratic members had been induced, by questionable means, to withdraw their opposition to the proposed legislation and he passionately branded as a libel upon honorable men and senators any and all such statements. Personally he declared he would defeat the amendments if he could, although he realized that the majority would have to accept the responsibility for them. His arraignment of the administration for "coercing" Congress into enacting such provisions in the closing hours of the session was sensationally fierce and he declared that the only possible object of such action was that the "plunderers and vultures" might have an opportunity to prey upon the prostrate land of the Filipinos.

Senators Turner, (Wash.); Tillman, (S. C.); Pettigrew, (S. D.); Hoar, (Mass.); Teller, (Col.); Mallory, (Fla.); Lindsay, (Ky.); Culberson, (Texas); Jones, (Ark.); Money, (Miss.); Allen, (Neb.) and others addressed the senate, all of whom denounced the proposed legislation.

The vote by which the amended Spooner resolution was adopted was as follows:

Ayes—Aldrich, Allison, Beard, Beveridge, Burrows, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Deboe, Depew, Dillingham, Dolliver, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster, Gallinger, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Kean, Kearns, Kyle, Lodge, McComas, McCumber, McMillan, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Proctor, Pritchard, Quarles, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Stewart, Thurston, Warren, Wetmore—43.

Nays—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Caffery, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Harris, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kenney, Lindsay, McLaurin, Mallory, Martin, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Taliaferro, Taylor, Tillman, Turley, Turner—27.

Mr. Platt (Conn.) then offered the amendment prepared by the committee on relations with Cuba.

The vote was taken upon the amendment, and it was agreed to, 43 to 20, as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Bard, Beveridge, Burrows, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Deboe, Depew, Dillingham, Dolliver, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster, Gallinger, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Kean, Kearns, Kyle, Lodge, McComas, McCumber, McMillan, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Proctor, Pritchard, Quarles, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Stewart, Thurston, Warren, Wetmore—43.

Nays—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Caffery, Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Harris, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), Kenney, Lindsay, McLaurin, Mallory, Martin, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Taliaferro, Taylor, Tillman, Turley, Turner—20.

The Philippine amendment, as agreed to in the senate is as follows:

"All military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippine Islands, acquired from Spain by the treaties concluded at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898, and at Washington on the 7th day of November, 1900, shall, until otherwise provided by congress, be vested in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for the establishment of civil government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion:

"Provided, that all franchises granted under the authority hereof shall contain a reservation of the right to alter, amend or repeal the same.

"Until a permanent government shall have been established in the achipelago, full reports shall be made to congress on or before the first day of each regular session of all legislative acts and proceedings of the temporary government instituted under the provisions hereof; and full reports of the acts, doings of said government and as to the condition of the archipelago and of its people, shall be made to the President, including all information which may be useful to the congress in providing a more permanent government.

"Provided, that no sale or lease or other disposition of the public lands or the timber thereon, or the mining rights therein shall be made; and provided, further, that no franchises shall be granted which is not approved by the President of the United States, and is not, in his judgment, clearly necessary for the immediate government of the islands and indispensable for the interest of the people thereof, and which cannot without great public mischief be postponed until the establishment of a permanent civil government; and all such franchises shall terminate one year after the establishment of such permanent civil government."

FEBRUARY BALANCE SHEET.

Washington, March 2.—The comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that the total receipts from all sources during February, 1901, were $38,880,625, an increase over February, 1900, of $1,140,000. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Customs, $18,719,588; decrease, $1,100,000.

Internal revenue, $22,046,598; increase, $1,280,000.

Miscellaneous, $5,077,926; increase, $2,000,000.

The expenditures on account of the war department were $10,033,054; increase, $600,000. Navy, $4,370,269; increase, 325,000.

During the last eight months the total receipts exceed the total expenditures by $11,484,000.

WAR TAX REDUCTION

The Bill as Agreed Upon in Conference, and as It Passed.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The conferees of the senate and house upon the war revenue reduction bill to-day announced the result of their deliberations upon that measure. As already stated, the report of the committee shows a compromise all along the lines of the bill, the changes in the present law being as follows:

Tobacco—Twenty per cent discount of the original tax of 12 cents per pound, as against 25 per cent reduction as fixed by the senate, and none as the bill passed the house. The scale aggregate agreed upon will make the tax $9.60 per 100 pounds, as stated in these dispatches yesterday.

Cigars—On those weighing more than three pounds per 1,000 the house rate of $3 per 1,000 was retained, as against $3.50 as fixed by the senate and $3.60 as in the present law. On those weighing less than three pounds per thousand, the senate rate of 18 cents per pound was allowed to stand, as against the rate of $1 per thousand as fixed by the existing law, which was not disturbed by the house.

Cigarettes—On those weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, the senate action fixing the rate at 18 cents per pound prevailed. The house did not change the existing law.

Beer—The house rate of $1.60 per barrel and repealing the 7½ per cent discount, was retained.

Bankers' capital—Present law retained, the senate receding from its amendment.

Commercial brokers' tax—Repealed in accordance with the original action of both houses.

Certificates of stock transfers—The rate of two cents for each $100 is retained, and the senate amendment making the law include the transactions of bucket shops, was accepted by the house conferees.

Sales of products at exchanges—The senate amendment exempting sales of merchandise in actual course of transportation was accepted, but the rate of one cent for each $100, as fixed by the present law, was retained, the senate amendment making the rate $2 being disagreed to.

Bank checks—Repealed in accordance with the house action.

Certificates of deposits—Tax repealed.

Promissory notes—Tax repealed.

Money orders—Tax repealed.

Bills of exchange (foreign)—The rate was fixed at two cents for each $100, in accordance with the senate amendment.

Bills of lading for export—Repealed.

Express receipts—Repealed.

Telephone messages—Repealed.

Miscellaneous bonds—Tax repealed, except upon bonds of indemnity.

Certificates of damage and certificates not otherwise specified—Repealed.

Charter party—Repealed.

Conveyance—Exempted below $2,500; above, $2,500, 25 cents for each $500, in accordance with the senate action.

Telegraphic messages—Tax repealed.

Insurance—Tax repealed on all kinds of insurance, in accordance with the action of the house, the senate conferees receding on all the senate amendments.

Leases—Tax repealed.

Mortgages—Tax repealed.

Steamship passage tickets—Exempted below $50 in value, and the rate fixed at 50 cents for each $50 in cost for that price and over.

Power of attorney—Tax repealed.

Protest—Tax repealed.

Warehouse receipts—Tax repealed.

Proprietary medicines—Tax repealed in accordance with the house action, the senate amendment being disagreed to.

Perfumery and cosmetics—Tax repealed.

Chewing gum—Tax repealed.

Legacies—Law modified so as to exclude from taxation legacies of charitable, religious, literary or educational character.

The total reduction of the revenue, as made by the bill as agreed upon, will amount to about $41,000,000, as against a reduction of $40,000,000 as it passed the house, and $45,000,000 as amended in the senate.

IMPORTANT BILLS SIGNED BY M'KINLEY

Washington, March 5.—President McKinley affixed his signature to about a hundred bills passed by congress while at the capitol yesterday. The greater portion of them were of a private character. The more important were the following:

The District of Columbia code bill; the naval appropriation bill; the bills making appropriations for a postal service and for the sundry civil expenses of the government, establishing a national bureau of standards; the St. Louis fair bill; amending the act authorizing the receipt of the U. S. gold in exchange for gold bars; the bill requiring common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to make full reports of all accidents to the interstate commerce commission; for a new division of the eastern judicial district of Texas; amending the act making further provision for the civil government of Alaska.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Washington, March 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business, February 28, 1901, the debt less cash in the treasury amounted to $1,087,019,504, a decrease for the month of $7,576,374. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest bearing debt, $1,001,500,410. Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,830,690. Debt bearing no interest, $382,603,552. Total, $1,885,934,653.

This amount, however, does not include $760,561,989 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand which is held for their redemption. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Reserve fund, in gold, $150,000,000.

Trust funds, $760,561,989.

General fund, $131,439,077.

In national bank depositories, $97,827,962. Total, $1,139,829,028, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $810,918,879, which leaves a cash balance on hand of $298,915,149.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST

Washington, March 4.—Three prominent naval officers were placed on the retired list to-day by operation of law on account of age. They are Rear Admiral Philip C. Hichborn, who has been chief of the bureau of naval construction and repairs for the past eight years; Pay Inspector H. G. Coldy, one of the ranking officers of the pay corps. Paymaster Inspector Coldy is a native of Vermont, and entered the navy as an acting assistant paymaster in 1863. He reached the highest grade in the corps in April, 1899. His last service was at the naval pay office in Baltimore.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, P.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

R·A·D·W·A·Y'S R·E·A·D·Y R·E·L·I·E·F

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds, internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY IS DEAD

It May Still Serve a Good Purpose, However.

Washington, March 5.—The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, intended to replace the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, relative to the construction of isthmian waterways, died a non yesterday. The death was caused technically by the fact that the last clause of the treaty allowed only the period of time up to March 4 for its ratification. Neither the government of the United States nor of Great Britain appears to have made any formal effort to extend that period.

Though the treaty is dead from the point of international law, it may still serve a purpose. It is understood here that the British government either has or is preparing a communication to the United States government based upon the Senate amendments, analyzing them carefully; pointing out their probable effect upon the original proposition, as seen from the British side; and perhaps suggesting more modifications. While it is impossible to predict in advance of the receipt of this communication just what attitude the State department will assume toward it, there is reason to believe that it will be taken in good part, and that negotiations will be resumed for the conclusion of a new treaty with a view to meeting if possible the objections raised by the Senate to the original treaty.

ROOSEVELT IN THE CHAIR

Cortelyou Is Commissioned as Private Secretary--Proceedings of the Senate.

Washington, March 5.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the senate:

John Hay, of the District of Columbia, to be secretary of state; Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, to be secretary of the treasury; Elihu Root, of New York, to be secretary of war; John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, to be attorney general; Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, to be postmaster general; John D. Long, of Massachusetts, to be secretary of the navy; Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri, to be secretary of the interior; James Wilson, of Iowa, to be secretary of agriculture. The nominations were promptly confirmed.

The President issued a new commission to Mr. George B. Cortelyou as secretary to the President.

Senate Proceedings.

Washington, March. 5.—Interest in the proceedings of the senate to-day was little less than intense. The session was practically the first of the fifty-seventh congress, that of yesterday being brief and routine in character.

An immense throng crowded the galleries, all anxious to witness the proceedings. Vice President Roosevelt was the particular magnet which attracted the crowds to the galleries, although the desire to see the opening exercises of the new senate was also a special attraction, particularly to the visitors from out of the city. The floral pieces presented in various senators' honor were many, but were beautiful, even elaborate, in design. Among those remembered were Mr. Blackburn (Ky.), who returns to the senate after a lapse of several years; Mr. Dubois, of Idaho, also a former senator; Mr. Clark, of Montana, who returns to the senate after one of the most notable contests in the country; Mr. Wetmore, of Rhode Island; Mr. Bailey, of Texas, who, after several years of service in the house of representatives, comes to the north wing of the capitol; Mr. Carmack, of Tennessee, who also has served in the house and is an experienced legislator, and Mr. Simmons, of North Caroline.

As the golden hands of the ornamental clock opposite to the President's desk indicated the hour of noon, Vice President Roosevelt stepped briskly from the lobby through the right door of the chamber to his desk. Recognized instantly by the assembled crowds, he was greeted by a wave of applause.

The venerable blind chaplain pronounced a brief but feeling invocation. As the Vice President ascended to his desk, another great wave of applause swept over the galleries. Then, with a single sharp tap of the gavel, he called the senate to order.

As soon as the reading of the journal had begun, Mr. Money (Miss.) asked that it be suspended, and that he might present his colleague, Mr. McLaurin, to take the oath of office. Mr. Morgan (Ala.) objected, and insisted that the reading should proceed. Mr. Money urged that the proposition he made was a matter of the highest privilege.

"My motion stands as is," said the Vice President, "that the reading of the journal takes precedence over all other matters."

The journal was then read.

AISLES PROMOTED.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The President to-day nominated Milton E. Aisles, of Ohio, to be assistant secretary of the treasury, vice Frank Vanderslip, resigned.

Mr. Aisles is 34 years of age and is a native of Sidney, O. He entered the government service 14 years ago as an assistant messenger in the internal revenue bureau of the treasury department, and has since passed through all of the grades of the civil service. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1891; was made law clerk in the miscellaneous division in that year. In 1893 he was appointed to a special position in the customs bureau and later was made private secretary to then Assistant Secretary Wike. During this service Mr. Aisles had exceptional opportunities for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treasury department and its workings, and because of this knowledge he was detailed to the secretary's office early in the present administration and later was appointed private secretary to the secretary of the treasury.

He has written much on financial subjects and has been a frequent contributor to the popular magazines. He is regarded as a young man of exceptional ability, and it is known that he has long possessed the entire confidence of Secretary Gage and the other high treasury officials.

RUBLEE APPOINTED.

Washington Feb. 28.—The President has selected William A. Rublee, of Wisconsin, as consul general at Hong Kong, to take the place made vacant by the death of Mr. Rounsevelle Wildman, and it is expected that his nomination will be made in the Senate in a day or two. Mr. Rublee is a graduate of Yale, and is at present engaged as an editorial writer for the Milwaukee Sentinel. He has had experience in the consular service, having served as consul at Prague during the administration of President Harrison. His appointment to the Hong Kong consulate was advocated by Senator Spooner and other prominent men of Wisconsin.

NEWLY DISCOVERED STAR SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPHS

Boston, Mass., March 5.—Two photographs of interest to astronomers have been obtained at the Harvard observatory with reference to the new star in Perseus.

One photograph shows the sky where the star is. It was taken on February 19, or two days before the star was discovered. The other is of exactly the same region, revealing the star as a relatively great celestial body. The identity of the two photographs as records of the region can be seen by comparing a small triangle of stars toward the lower right hand corner and another more irregular but well defined group diagonally opposite.

By comparing the respective times of the first exposure and the announcement of the discovery, the interval within which the feat was possible is reduced to 50 1-2 hours Greenwich time: End of exposure on February 19, 12 h. 24 m. Dr. Anderson's discovery, February 21, 14h. 30m.

There is some ambiguity over the exact Greenwich time of Dr. Anderson's discovery, but the above time agrees very well with the published dispatches. When it is remembered that new stars have been shown to have been visible on photographic plates long before they were discovered—the last good one, Nova Aurigae, appearing on plates taken months before being found—the result becomes a striking instance of the value of the modern systematic methods in the patrol of the sky. The photographs include stars of the eleventh magnitude and are probably not to be found elsewhere than at Harvard.

The advantages have a high technical value in affording data for deductions on newly discovered phenomena antedating the discovery, permitting computations that would otherwise have to await favorable opportunities for a long time.

With the new star for example, supposing it to have been a less evident object, sufficient to escape attention for a few days, there would be lacking the wonderful rapid increase and subsequent rapid decrease in brightness, events that lend to discovery a peculiar interest in the discussion of astronomical questions.

Eros, the planet discovered by Witt in 1898, was a case in point, the photographic records revealing it months in advance of the discovery and affording data on its positions of exceeding value.

WHAT NEXT?

The Cuban Constitutional Convention Don't Know What to Do.

Havana, March 4.—The delegates to the constitutional convention are undecided as to what they will do next, and a committee of the delegates interviewed Governor General Wood on the subject. The governor advised them to go straight on and make an election law.

Several of the delegates express the opinion that the matter of the relations between Cuba and the United States have been settled by the American Congress and that it is useless for the convention to go to any further trouble.

Other delegates talked of making an "adjustment" with the American administration.

A controversy is being carried on in the press in regard to the advisability of the conservative classes taking an active part in politics at the present time.

La Realidad, the new paper, says today that Cubans in dealing with the Americans have to deal with a race that believes in self-help, and they will not come to Cuba to get any one element of society. The paper adds that the argument of the revolutionary organ, the Patria, that the present chaotic condition of the country will cease just as soon as the constitution is put in force, is really a dangerous avowal to the effect that this constitution is merely a paper guarantee which is destined to be the instrument of the first adventurer who presents himself.

At recent political meetings and in articles in the revolutionary press the conservative party was heaped with abuse and insults on account of having accepted the propositions of Secretary of War Root in regard to the future relations of Cuba and the United States.

PREVIOUS REPORTS GREATLY EXAGGERATED

Constantinople, Monday, March 4.—Via Sofia, Bulgaria, March 5.—The censor at Constantinople suppressed the reply of the Associated Press correspondent here, to the inquiry as to the truth of the statement circulated by news agency in the United States, March 2, that there have been five thousand arrests in Macedonia as the result of the discovery of a big plot there. The statement made by the news agency is wholly imaginary. Altogether there have only been about two hundred arrests in the villages of Salonica, Monastar and Uskub, resulting from the discovery of documents connected with the movements of the Macedonian committees. The forces now in Macedonia are regarded as sufficient for the maintenance of order. The object of the additional movements of troops is merely to assure an efficient watch on the frontier to prevent bands of Bulgarians from crossing.

Is Your Breath Foul With Catarrh?

Has Catarrh Destroyed Your Sense of Smell so that you do not know how Foul and Sickening your breath is to Others?

Do You Continually K'hawk and Spit—Does the Back of Your Nose Leak Nasty Putrid Clots Into Your Throat?—That is Catarrh—the Worst—the Kind we Cure Free.

The person who has a severe case of Catarrh is the most disagreeable person on the face of the earth. The air of any room is soon fetid with the loathsome odors that they exhale. It is the odor of the dead, decaying tissue and there is no smell on earth so sickening to the human being. Any person having catarrh always has a bad breath as the seeds of small weakens, the bad odor of the breath increases. The sense of smell and taste are nearly always totally destroyed. In time so that the person who has catarrh does not seem to realize how loathsome their disease is. They continue their K'hawking-K'hawking and spitting and spitting, pumping and sucking the putrid mass of mixed decayed tissue, mucous and scabs from their nose along nasty yellow-green mass about promiscuously until they are shunned by every one, and the sight of them is enough to make the stomach of as well person quake. This is not an exaggerated picture, but it is the truth, plainly stated, and if you are a sufferer from catarrh, if you can find a friend that will be plain with you and tell you the truth, they will tell you that you are a living example of the picture just drawn. If you have only a slight attack you can be easily cured before you reach that point, but you will find that already your breath is offensive, and catarrh once started is swift in its work of destruction. If you have already reached that point—you can be cured, but it will take longer. It is a deep-seated disease and local applications inhalations, sprays, ointments or salves will do no good. The blood must be purified and weighted with a remedy that will expel the germs from the body. That is what Gauss' Catarrh Tablets do. We send you a trial package that will convince you, free. Send name and address at once to C. E. Gauss, 315 Main st., Marshall, Mich.

INAUGURAL BALL.

The Culminating Event of the Festivities

Incident to Induction Ceremonies at Washington--Mrs. McKinley Temporarily Ill.

Washington, March 5.—The culminating event of the inaugural festivities was the inaugural ball, held last night in the vast auditorium of the pension office with men and women distinguished in every walk of life touching elbows, dancing and mingling with the plain American citizen. As a spectacular event it was unparalleled in the history of inaugural balls, in the superbness of arrangement, in the bewildering splendor of decorations and of marvelous electrical effects, and in the countless throng taking part in the spectacle.

The presidential party was not to arrive until 9:30 o'clock, and the early comers busied themselves in viewing the exquisite beauties of the scene.

The United States Marine band and an orchestra of over a hundred pieces were stationed at one end of the hall, and for an hour before the arrival of the presidential party played patriotic airs.

The presidential party arrived at 10:15 o'clock. They were preceded by a glittering array of officers in full uniform, and were escorted to the private offices of Commissioner Evans, which had been lavishly decorated. The President bowed and smiled as he passed through the throng. Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Lieutenant General and Mrs. Miles, several of the justices of the supreme court, together with their wives and a number of the cabinet circle joined the party upstairs. The crowds on the main floor had been pushed back to make room for the grand march, and the band was ready to break into the opening strains of the march from Tannhauser. But word came that Mrs. McKinley was indisposed and that the President would remain by her side. The march consequently was abandoned.

The band struck up Strauss' "Blue Danube," and the first regret of the assemblage at missing the grand march, with the President and the first lady of the land at its head, gave way before the whirl of gaiety on the ball room floor.

Mrs. McKinley's indisposition was of brief duration, and she was soon able to join the President and the brilliant assemblage in an embowered box overlooking the floor through below. The President occupied a seat at the right near the rail, with Mrs. McKinley at his side. To their left sat the Vice President and Mrs. Roosevelt. Near the President was Governor Odell, of New York, while grouped further back was Major General Corbin, Admirals Bradford and Crowninshield, Justices Harlan and Gray, Senator Lodge, Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, and many ladies of the cabinet, army and navy.

The presidential party and Vice President and Mrs. Roosevelt left the hall at 12:15. Before leaving they partook of a lunch with a large number of invited guests in the private dining room. The festivities went on unabated until a late hour.

President McKinley held an informal reception in the upper corridor. Lieutenant General Miles acting as chief of the reception committee to escort distinguished guests to the President.

NEW SWINDLE.

Terre Haute, Ind., March 4.—Postmaster Benjamin has received a warning notice from the postoffice department in regard to a new swindle that has been practiced recently on the routes of freshly started rural mail delivery. The department warning says that a gang of swindlers have been traveling about the country representing themselves as postoffice inspectors. They pretend to inspect the mail boxes and then demand $3 or $5 rental from patrons.

"It is the habit of the schemers," says the notice, "to work their schemes shortly after the routes are started and the patrons are not familiar with the requirements and are easily led to believe that it is necessary to pay rental for the boxes."

WOMAN WEDS LADY'S MAID.

London, March 4—A remarkable story of male impersonation was revealed in a police court Saturday in connection with an arrest for alleged money frauds. The prisoner, named Catherine Coombe, aged 66, described as a house decorator, appeared in the dock in male attire. For 40 years Catherine impersonated a man and worked on board peninsula and oriental steamers in various capacities, and also for London firms. She says she was married at 15, taught school, and then thought there was better chances for advancement as a man. Eventually she married a lady's maid, with whom she lived for fourteen years.

Back at Topeka.

Topeka, Kas., March 1.—Mrs. Carrie Nation returned to Topeka early to-day from Peoria, Ill., where she went to edit a newspaper for a day. Upon her arrival here she went at once to the county jail, where she gave herself over to the custody of the sheriff. The $2,000 bond which Mrs. Nation was required to give before she left the city was cancelled. Her trial comes up at the April term of the district court.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, March 2.—Bradstreet's says:

Trade reports from distributive centres at the west continue encouraging while such measures of trade volume as bank clearings and railway earnings indicate a considerable gain in business over a year ago.

"Soft spots," are, of course, to be found, notably in the manufacturing branches of the cotton and the wool trade, but advices from the dry goods and clothing distributors are encouraging, and it is thought will help business. A revival in export trade in cottons is noted among the encouraging features in this line. In the northwest cold weather has to a certain extent retarded spring trade preparations, but the agricultural implement trade is reported nearly equal to a year ago at Minneapolis.

The strength of iron and steel this week recalls the boom of 1899. It is probable, too, that the broad and strong consumptive demand and not the operations of pools and cliques is responsible for the steady advances. Practically all markets report iron and steel higher, but special activity is noted at Pittsburg, Birmingham and Chicago. St. Louis alone reports foundry iron consumers indifferent.

Shoe traders are active at all markets and manufacturers are busy. The rush of western buying is on the wane at Boston, but New England manufacturers are assured of a busy time from now till October. Leather is advancing. No. 1 hemlock and union sole are one cent per pound higher than actual sales a week ago.

Cuban sugar crop prospects are responsible for the slight weakness shown in raw sugars this week, which, latter, however, has not affected refined.

Lumber is strong in price, pending the resumption of general building operations. Western advices are especially bullish. Chicago has done the heaviest business ever recorded in yellow pine and white pine. Stocks have been broken badly by the active demand which has advanced prices $1 to $2.50 above the list. Hard woods are rather slower to respond, however, and are unsteady, not to say weak. Copper is less active for export, but holds firm, while tin is again lower on weaker foreign advices.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 167, as against 221 last week, 173 in this week a year ago, 170 in 1899, 232 in 1898, and 262 in 1897. Canadian failures for the week number 28, as against 24 a week ago, 29 in 1900, 37 in 1899, 27 in 1898, and 51 in 1897.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, March 5. — Close.—Wheat continues a very stubborn article on the market and to-day ruled steady in spite of very weak cables. The weather in largely responsible for this as the winter wheat belt is just now suffering from a cold wave, with prospects of more to come, and the growing plant is entirely unprotected by snow. The light receipts in the northwest also continues a bullish item. Trading however was very dull on the local board and prices eased off a trifle by noon. The range however, was narrow and the close was steady at an advance of ½@¾c.

With a little more general selling at Chicago corn was a shade easier here this morning.

There was nothing doing in oats and prices are steady.

Clover seed business was light, with prices a trifle more firm. Receipts 6 bags; shipments, 500 bags.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 40c; May, 41¼c; No. 3 white, 42c; No. 3 yellow, 40¼c.

Oats—Cash, 28c; May, 29¼c; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3 white, 28c.

Rye, 52½c.

Clover seed—1899 prime, $6.60; cash and March, $6.75; No. 2, $5.15@6.40; rejected, $5.00@5.10.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Wheat—					To-day Mch.
Cash	75¾				75¾
May	80½	80¾	80½	80¾	80¾
July	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
March					75¾@75¾
May	75¼	75¾@¾	75¼	75¾	75¼@¾
July	74¾				74¾
Corn—					
March					39½
May	40¾	40¾@41	40¾	40¾	40¾
July	41¾				41¾
Oats—					
March					24¾
May	25¾@¼	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
May	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
July	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Corn—					
May	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
July	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
May	75½	75¾	75½	75¾	75¾
July	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
May	74½	74¾	74½	74¾	74¾
July	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May	75¾	76¼	75¾	76¼	76¼
July	76¼	76¾	76¼	76¾	76¾
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
May	$14.15	$14.15	$14.10	$14.12	$14.12
July					13.75
Lard—					
May	7.47	7.47	7.42	7.45	7.45
July	7.52	7.55	7.50	7.50	7.50
Ribs—					
May	7.07	7.10	7.05	7.06	7.10
July					7.12

At Chicago.

Schwartz, Dupee & Co.'s daily letter to J. M. Cronsberg:

Chicago, March 5.—Wheat was dull but firm. The feature was light offerings, although the news was generally bearish. The market is still in a congested condition. Liverpool was ¼@½ higher, but 1c per insteal lower. Primary movement was light. Clearances were 429,000 bushels. Bradstreet reported a decrease of 600,000 bushels in world's available supply. Cash sales were 25,000 to millers and the local board reports 12 loads for export. There were colder temperatures over the winter wheat belt, but it had no effect on the market.

Corn ruled lower; there was general selling at the opening and later in the day a prominent bear interest sold moderately. Commission houses absorbed these offerings which brought about the final reaction. Cash clear. Country acceptances were very small. Cash sales were 30,000 bu. Contract stock show a slight increase for the week. To-day's receipts were liberal, 641 cars, but only 220 estimated for to-morrow.

Oats were dull and featureless. There was a fair demand for carlots at the reported decrease in receipts, 277 cars, with 160 for to-morrow.

Provisions were dull and steady, closing about the same as yesterday. The inquiry was light. Packers are a little in advance in the market, which